The Centre Reporter.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE REGULAR AUGUST TERM NOW IN SESSION.

Result of the Criminal and Civil Cases Tried.—The Usual Number of Trivial Cases Brought Out.

The regular quarter sessions of the peace, in and for Centre county, convened at Bellefonte, on Monday morning at nine o'clock, with Hon. John G. Love, president judge on the bench.

The several members of the Bar presented a number of petitions and motions, which were duly passed upon by the court.

The auditor appointed by the court to distribute the funds in the hands of the sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel Grove, a lunatic in the hospital at Danville, filed his report with exceptions renewed.

The list of grand jurors was then called, and twenty, out of the twenty-four answered to their names when called. J. M. Parker, merchant at Roland, in Boggs township, was chosen foreman, whereupon the court very ably defined the character of the several crimes, alleged in the several indictments likely to be laid before them in his charge, after which the jury retired to the grand jury room to deliberate and pass upon the indictments to be laid before them by the district attorney.

The constables of the several townships and boroughs of the county then made their quarterly reports to the court.

The list of traverse jurors called and absentees noted, and several excused.

The following civil cases were then disposed of as follows:

Henry Kech vs. R. C. Gilliland, administrator of etc., of Mathias Kech, late of Burnside township, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1696.70.

The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. Co., use of L. J. and H. H. Vandyke vs. John B. Musser. Settled.

Simon Sellers vs. Frank P. Blair, sole surviving heir of W. H. Blair, deceased; continued.

Kern Lauderbach &. Co., vs. Louis Doll and George Doll, late trading as Louis Doll & Son; settled.

At this juncture H. Y. Stitzer, Esq., chairman of the committee on resolutions on the death of Ira C. Mitchell, a member of the Bar, presented the minutes and resolutions of the Centre County Bar Association. Remarks were made by Mr. Stitzer and Hon. A. O. Furst, and at eleven o'clock court adjourned until two o'clock in respect to the deceased.

At two o'clock court convened with Judges Love and Faulkner on the bench, and the hearing of petitions and motions again taken up.

Several young men under sentence for betrayal were finally discharged from custody.

The sheriff gave notice of several returns to be read on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The case of L. Schaeffer vs. J. H. Reifsnyder, was continued at the costs of the defendant.

The list of commonwealth cases was then taken up.

Com. vs. John Guisewhite, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Mary Jane Hartman. The defendant plead guilty and the usual sentence at the hands of the court in similar cases.

Com. vs. Allen Wagner; charge, betrayal; prosecutrix Clara Shawley. Neither the defendent nor his bondsman R. S. Wagner appearing, when this case was called, the recognizance was forfeited and directed to be sued out by the court.

Com. vs. Sarah Weaver, charge, assault and battery; prosecutor W. T. Patton. This prosecution grows out of M. T. Weaver and his family removing a temporary fence, the material of which was worth about fifteen cents, from a lot in the village of Port Matilda, on the 22nd day of April last, used by the Weaver family by permission of the owner, but who sold it to J. H. Patton on the 21st day of April last. Verdict not guilty and W. T. Patton, J. H. Patton and R. A. Patton to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. George Hogancamp, charge two counts, first count larceny, second count receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen; prosecutor W. R. Haynes. This prosecution is for the taking of a case of Bartholomew beer from the wholesale liquor store of the prosecutor, at Clarence, in Snow Shoe township, on the night of the 15th day of June last. Verdict on Tuesday morning of not guilty, and the prosecutor, W. R. Haynes to pay the cost of prosecution.

Com. vs. Wm. Harkins, indicted first count larceny, second count entering dwelling house in day time to commit a felony; prosecutor Jonas Auman. This prosecution is for the taking of a foot rule, pocket book, and a pipe, all of the value of about $2, from the house of the prosecutor in Penn township. The defendant plead guilty to the first count, and the commonwealth entered a nolle prosequi as to the second count.

Com. vs. J. Lawrence Bathurst, indicted for malicious mischief, prosecutor H. R. Curtin. The defendant was prosecuted for cutting and removing timber trees from the Samuel Miles tract in Boggs township belonging to the Curtin estate. The question of title to the land arose, which question could not be tried in the Quarter Sessions. At the close of the evidence the Com. suffered a voluntary nolle prosqui.

Com. vs. Amos Garbrick and Lawrence Gessner, indicted for cruelty to animals; prosecutor Frank Lockard. On Sunday afternoon the 25th day of July last, Mr. Garbrick was informed that there were some hogs in his corn, at or near the village of Coleville, a a suburb of Bellefonte, when he with several others proceeded to put the hogs out, and by so doing as the defendents allege, overheated one of them the property of Mr. Lockard, from the effects of which it died, but the Com. alleges that the hog was abused by beating it with a stick and with stones. The hog was worth about $5. Verdict, defendants not guilty and Amos Garbrick to pay three-fourths of the costs and the prosecutor, Frank Lockard, to pay one-fourth of the costs.

Com. vs. Joseph Sellers, indicted for malicious mischief, prosecutor Thomas Taylor. The defendant was prosecuted for cutting down the division fence between the lots occupied by the prosecutor and the defendant, in the boro of Milesburg, on the 12th day of July last; verdict, the defendant not guilty and divided the costs equally between the defendant and the prosecutor.

Com. vs. Wm. Garner and Jeremiah Garner, charge surety of the peace; prosecutor Emanuel Sunday, one of the Overseers of the Poor of Ferguson township. The defendants are two bachelors, keeping "bachelors hall" at or near Rock Springs, and have living with them their father, Henry Garner, and for some time that community was rife with rumors of the ill treatment that the sons were inflicting upon their father, and the father complained to a large number of the best citizens of the township of the abuse, neglect and ill-treatment he was receiving at the hands of his sons, when the citizens could no longer stand it and decided to take the matter in hands, and petitioned the overseers of the township to cause an investigation by presenting to them a petition, bearing the names of fifty-three of the best citizens of the township, when they consulted the proper officers of the county and this prosecution was instituted. The case was heard by the Court without a jury. John Gates testified that he saw Jeremiah Garner choke and kick his father in March last; Wesley Thomas heard Jeremiah cursing and swearing at his father in the house and heard him say that he would not stop much and blow his father's d—— brains out. Mrs. Thomas was at the Garner house in June or July last and the father wanted to go to church and the boys objected to his going, and Jeremiah said, "don't go there" and "where I don't go, I don't want people that I board to go." John Dunlap, the constable who made the arrest, testified that Jeremiah said that they had "made a mistake in having the doctor called when he was sick." Claude B. Hess testified that these sons lived in the property belonging to Henry Garner, and that Henry complained how his sons were abusing him, and that Jeremiah had choked him a number of times and hit him over the head with a board, and that the boys would wet his clothes and then make him put them on. Henry C. Campbell testified that Henry Garner was at his place during corn husking last year and that he was afraid to go home, and that he told him that the half had never been told of the abuse and neglect that the boys were inflicting upon him, and described how the boys would choke and kick him, and that Jeremiah would carry a revolver for a half day at a time for him, and that he was afraid of them. The defendants denied all the charges of the Com., and Henry Garner, the injured party, went upon the stand and denied all the charges in toto, and stated that he was not being abused, he was receiving all the attention from his sons that was required, and that he was not afraid of them, and further stated that he had never complained to any one about his sons, and if he had he could'nt remember. This disposed of the case as the very party whom the citizens of that community desired to protect, swore that he was not abused, which left nothing else for the Court to act upon, whereupon the Court discharged the defendants, after reprimanding them, and directed that the county pay the costs of prosecution. The sentiment of those who heard the testimony was that these sons had been abusing their father shamefully.

The trial of James Cornelly, charged with setting fire to the armory, electric light plant and the court house, was begun Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock. The court room was crowded with people anxious to hear the proceedings. The legal talent on both sides is the foremost before the Centre county bar, and there is unusual interest manifested in the trial. District Attorney Singer is assisted in the prosecution by W. F. Reeder. The defense have employed ex-Judge Furst and Hugh S. Taylor. The selection of a jury took up considerable of the time. The case will be hotly contested by both sides. A large number of witnesses will be heard. As we go to press this morning, the case is being tried. It is not likely that it can be concluded before tomorrow. Both sides are sure of a victory and the public sentiment seems in doubt.

Weather Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 29th to 31st, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about September 1st, cross the west of the Rockies country by close of 2d, great central valleys 3d to 5th and eastern states 6th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about September 1st, great central valleys 3d and eastern states 5th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about September 4th, great central valleys 6th and eastern states 8th.

The low of this disturbance will pass through the southern and the high through the northern states, which will cause not very high temperatures in the warm wave, but quite low temperatures in the cool wave.

Temperature of the week ending August 28th will average above in the northern and below in the southern states. Not much rain during that week.

General high temperatures will prevail about August 29th and 30th, and heavy rains will follow, heaviest in the southern states.

Next week's bulletin will contain general forecasts for September, including rains and northern frosts.

Patrons Picnic Exhibition.

The 24th annual encampment and exhibition at Grange Park, Centre Hall, September 13th to 18th, promises to be the largest gathering the Patrons ever held in this county. Already twice the number of exhibitors have made application for space that attended any previous gathering, covering every line of farm machinery and farm implements. The stock exhibit also promises to exceed that of former years, the committee being obliged to put up additional buildings. The camp promises to be equally large. Arrangements are being made to put up two hundred tents for the accommodation of those desiring to tent. Camp will open Saturday the 11th, and the exhibition Monday the 13th. All the railroads will give a one-fare excursion rate during the picnic. Religious services will be conducted on Sunday, and probably the most interesting and instructive entertainments will be given in the auditorium that were ever held upon the ground.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Seely Hardigan and H. Ammerman, both of Boggs twp.

David N. Emig, of Logan Mills, and Elsie R. Lee, of Rebersburg.

Claude A. Gettig and Anna M. Hamer, both of Philipsburg.

James E. Davis, of Huston twp., and Jennie Frantz, of Worth twp.

Lemuel Poorman, of Coleville, and Florence E. Shook, of Bellefonte.

Wilson Boon and Bessie Brickley, both of Romola.

Jacob Williams and Mary E. Cole, both of Philipsburg.

Hundreds Lost Their Work.

The Valentine iron company on Friday last temporarily banked the fires in their large furnaces at Bellefonte, and as a result several hundred men are thrown out of employment. The suspension is only temporary and was caused by the recent decline in iron.

This is to be regretted; but it tells that the Dingley tariff is not a prosperity breeder.

Heavy Shipments of Grain

Kansas farmers are rushing their wheat to market, and the railroads are almost blocked with grain trains.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making the greatest cut sale of all lines of summer clothing in the country, and every article offered is a genuine bargain. The prices have been cut in half and the goods are going rapidly. His counters must be cleared for new stock and price cuts little figure when a clearance sale is on.

COURT HOUSE REPAIRS.

PROPOSED PLANS THAT WILL BE SUBMITTED.

An Extension to be Built to the Front.—Will Give More Room.—Estimated Cost Placed at $30,000.

This week, the writer was shown the drawings being made for the proposed repairs to the Court house, says the last week's Bellefonte *Democrat*. The same will be presented to the grand-jury, at court next week, for consideration. The plans have been prepared by Robert Cole & Co., architects, of Bellefonte. The proposed repairs consist of an addition of about sixty feet to the front of the present structure, which would bring the same down to within a few feet of the fountains.

This addition would be about five feet wider than the present building, and built of a white sand stone, same as the present county jail. The style of architecture would be in harmony with the jail, so that there would be a uniformity in the appearance of these public buildings. The front of the building would have a large, square, massive tower, with the town clock in the top and a spacious room on second story. The south corner would have a half-round tower, while the north corner would be squared.

This addition would give two large spacious offices on either side of the hall, on first floor, or four in all. The second floor would be more commodious and convenient for holding court. The bar and bench would be moved forward about thirty feet. This would give ample room for larger grand and traverse-jury rooms with closets. Back of them would be a library, ladies' waiting room and witness room, with necessary conveniences. This is a brief description of changes and repairs proposed. It would necessitate few alterations on the present structure and would give us a building that would meet public requirements and would be an ornament and a credit to our country.

The architects' estimate is for an expenditure of not more than $30,000, which would be a moderate sum for the purpose. Considering the size of our county, and the large amount of business transacted, the present structure is entirely inadequate. Grand-jurors and traverse jurors know the inconvenience of being penned up in small, poorly ventilated rooms for days. Then there is no decent accommodations provided for women in attendance at court, which is a discredit. All of which would be well provided for by the proposed new improvement.

Sooner or later something must be done in this direction. The expense could be gradually paid in ten or twenty years, by a slight increase in the millage, that few would notice the difference. Every juror, every witness, every litigant, every person transacting business about the Court House would realize at once the benefits of the improvements. At this time we believe it would be a wise thing for the grand-jury to give this matter serious consideration. A new roof now is absolutely necessary and the court room is in an unsightly condition. The question is whether more patch work should be done, or permanent and needed repairs be made.

If the grand-jury thinks improvements, as will be proposed, should be made, they should not hesitate to act according to their best judgment. Some people would never favor any decent improvements, and would allow the public property to deteriorate and rot. On the other hand there are extravagant people with large ideas and small purses, who would plunge the county into a heavy debt. In this matter the grand-jury should act with deliberation, and at the same time have a bit of local pride, for the condition of our public buildings.

It will not be necessary for the commissioners to have the approval of the grandjury in order to make repairs. They can act on their own authority.

Death of Rev. Dotterer.

Rev. John Dotterer, a member of the West Susquehanna classis of the Reformed church, died last Friday forenoon at his home near Clintondale, in Nittany valley, aged about 50 years. He is survived by his wife and six children. The deceased some years ago was pastor of the Rebersburg Ref. charge.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge, to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale only by G. H. Long, Spring, Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

THE NEW GAME LAWS.

The Act Signed by Governor Hastings Protects the Game.

The last Legislature completely revised the game laws of Pennsylvania. The bill was approved by Governor Hastings. The important points in the game law are given below:

No person shall catch, take or kill any elk, deer or fawn save during the month of November. Deer cannot at any time be killed or captured while in the water of any streams, ponds or lakes. Dogs must not be used in hunting elk, deer or fawn. A dog seen pursuing a deer can be shot on sight and the owner cannot recover. The penalty for offending against the above provisions is $100 fine for each offense or one day in jail for each dollar of fine imposed.

It is unlawful at any time to kill, entrap or pursue deer, elk or fawn for the purpose of sale. Any person, firm or corporation buying, selling or exposing for sale these animals is liable to a fine of $100 for every elk, deer or fawn, or imprisonment in county jail for each dollar of fine imposed.

From October 15th to December 15th is the time fixed when it is lawful to catch, take or kill wild turkey, pheasants, grouse, quail, partridge, woodcock and prairie chicken. It will be unlawful to catch, take or kill any Mongolian, English or Chinese pheasant for a period of five years from June 4th, 1897. Woodcock may also be hunted in July of each year. Offenders are liable to a fine of $25 for each bird, or imprisonment of one day for each dollar of fine.

It will be lawful to trap quail from January 1st to February 15th for the purpose of keeping them alive during the winter. Quail thus caught must be liberated in the same locality when the weather is suitable.

No person, firm or corporation or the agent or employe shall at any time catch, take or kill any of the birds or game mammals of this state, the killing of which at any or all times is prohibited, with intent to ship or remove the same out of the state. Railroads or any common carriers shall not transport without the state any of the above named birds, etc. It shall be unlawful for a person to kill in any day more than ten ruffled grouse, fifteen quail, ten woodcock, two wild turkey, or more than two deer in one season. Game from other states can be transported through Pennsylvania. Penalty $50.

No person shall at any time catch, take or kill any game birds or game mammals in any other manner than by shooting them with a gun. At no time shall a person set, lay or prepare any trap, snare, net, birdlime, swivel gun, deerlick, pitfall, turkey blind or pen or any other device intended to catch, take or kill any game birds or game mammals. Decoys may be used in hunting ducks, wild geese and brant. Penalty $50.

From November 1 to December 15 is the period in which it is lawful to hunt rabbit. The time for squirrel is from October 15 to December 15. The penalty for offenders is $10. The hunting of rabbits with ferrets is forbidden and the penalty is $25 for each rabbit caught or killed by use of a ferret. Persons having ferrets in their possession are liable to a fine of $25.

No person shall kill, wound, trap, snare, catch with birdlime or any similar substance, poison or drug any bird of song or any warbler, linnet, titmouse, bluebird, sparrow, yellow bird, thrush, downy woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, tabbird, pewee, virego, martin, tanager, tiltup, bluefinch, indigo bird, oriole, shripe, kildeer, gnat catcher, snowbird, hairbird, gosbeak, whippoorwill, cuckoo, chewink, chickadee chat, phoebe bird, red start, finch, humming bird, cow bird, shore lark, wren, swallow, robin, grackle, meadow lark, unthatch, least bittern, swift, night hawk, starling or bunting. No person shall purchase or have for sale any of the above named song or wild birds. Song birds may be kept in cages as domestic pets. Penalty $10.

It is unlawful to take or destroy the nest or eggs of any song or wild birds, except in cases where certificates are secured allowing persons to take birds, their nests and eggs and game mammals for scientific purposes. These certificates are granted by the State Board of Game Commissioners to any properly accredited person fifteen years of age. Two well-known scientific men must vouch for the fitness and character of the applicant. The board must be paid $5 for the certificate. A bond of $100 signed by two citizens of the state must accompany the application. If the person holding the certificate violates its provisions the bond is forfeited. The certificate is good for one year and is not transferable.

Birds not protected by this act are the English house sparrow, kingfisher, cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, great horned owl, green heron and night heron.

Any person may have in his possession the game birds and game mammals mentioned in this act for fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired and shall not be liable to penalty.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Curwinsville has over 60 cases of typhoid fever.

The price of bread has gone up in England.

And the Bible water is still one and one-half miles away.

Read the article headed, "Plain Water Facts," in another colum.

Not much sickness in the county, just now, the doctors inform us.

Jacob Wagner tells us he can't near reach to the top of his corn stalks.

G. L. Goodhart found a lady's cape on Hoffer st.—left at Reporter office.

Peter Breon, we regret to learn, is still on the sick list and seriously ill.

Landlord Will Runkle looks forward to an enlargement of his hotel.

Strohmyer is getting rid of his crop of peaches at $1.25 and up, per bushel.

A thunder shower some time within every twenty-four hours was the rule last week.

At Oak Hall last week, the grain merchants were paying 95 cents for wheat.

John Krumbine has put down a new walk in front of one of his properties down town.

Nights for the past three weeks have been cool enough to make people sleep under blankets.

A cloudburst in Williamsport, a few days ago, flooded a big part of the city and did great damage.

Thus far we have learned of no Centre county prospectors having left for the Alaskan gold fields.

Persons have told us if they don't agree to wrongs done by council they get no work altho' taxpayers. Bah!

The cold spell we have been having the last couple weeks has done much to retard the growth of the corn.

Some corn in our county is so high if you want to see if there's a bumble bee on the blossom you must use a telescope.

The barn of Martin Bell, at Vira, Mifflin county, was struck by lightning night of 23, and burned with this year's crop.

What more detestable disposition can be imagined than that given to fomenting strife and lawsuits and gloat in secret over the harm done?

The ladies of our town deserve great credit for the pains they take to have the lawns and yards about their premises look neat, clean and pretty.

Some folks don't find out until too late how much better it would have been if they had strictly minded their own business and let other folks alone.

Our esteemed boro dads held another meeting on Friday evening. The session was brief and they only got in a whereas and resolute, and then adjourned.

Among the aged dames of our valley is grandma Reifsnyder, at Farmers' Mills, now in her 90th year; she is the mother of J. H. Reifsnyder, esq., of Millheim.

The little boys and girls of our town are practicing for a Tom Thumb wedding. When they get big enough it will be practicing many nights for a real wedding.

Erastus Burket, of Chicago, a native of Rebersburg, is in this section, visiting old home and friends, and took a night's stay in our town with Simon Harper, a boyhood companion.

John Krumbine and Dr. Riter have put down new board walks in front of their residences down street. There should be a few more to follow suit in town before the picnic.

George Koch says the man who quoted him in the article in reference to the Boalsburg reunion, in last week's REPORTER, is a liar, and George says he knows who the liar is, too.

The Cameron House, at Lewisburg, has again changed landlords. Mr. S. O. Watts, of Jersey Shore, bought out Mr. T. F. Moyer, (formerly of Madisonburg,) and took charge of the hotel ten days ago.

John Meyer killed a snake last Sunday on the mountain which was over three feet in length. It looked like a rattler, but had no musical appendage attached. John had the snake skinned and will have it tanned for a belt.

For a period of eighteen years back there has not been a year so favorable for mountain springs as this year. The supply has kept up from the frequent rains we have had, and the subterranean reservoirs supplying the springs have been replenished right along.

Every farmer in the valley, with few exceptions, has had a good crop of wheat harvested, and the recent advance in price has renewed the activity on the farm. They are more hopeful than for years past. With good prices the conditions in our valley will return to the good old times of the past.

GOLLI TO BE GARROTED.

Assassin of Premier Canovas Sentenced to Death.

TURNS DEATHLY PALE.

About Two Hundred Persons Were Present at the Trial, but the Public Was Apparently Indifferent in View of the Certainty that Capital Punishment Would Follow—He Had No Accomplices.

A cable despatch from Madrid, Spain, says:—Michel Angiolillo, alias Golli, the anarchist assassin of Premier Canovas del Castillo, who was tried by court-martial Monday at Veragara, was found guilty and was sentenced to death. Upon hearing the sentence Angiolillo turned deathly pale, and had to be assisted from the court room. He will be garroted within the prison.

About two hundred persons were present at the trial. The vicinity of the prison was almost deserted, the public being apparently indifferent, in view of the certainty that the death penalty would follow the court-martial.

Angiolillo, heavily manacled, sat between two gendarmes and immediately in front of his judges. On a table near by lay his revolver and other material evidence of the crime.

The President of the court read the declarations of eye-witnesses, after which the written statement of the prisoner was read by the Clerk of the Court. Angiolillo, in the course of the statement, said that he left Foggia in October, 1885, and went to Marseilles and Barcelona, where he took the name Jose Santos. At first he had no thought of becoming an anarchist, but while at Coromina he began to be interested in anarchist doctrines. He then returned to Marseilles, and after his expulsion from that city he went to Belgium and London, where he spent most of his time in the society of anarchists.

When the execution took place at Barcelona, on May 4, of five of the anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage at the feast of Corpus Christi, he conceived the idea of assassinating Canovas. Without seeking an accomplice, he proceeded to Spain and carried out the resolution.

Tried to Discuss Anarchist Theories.

Angiolillo went on to say that the passion for vengeance led him to commit the crime. As he was unacquainted with the manufacture of explosives, he used the revolver.

The public prosecutor described the crime as "premiditated murder" and asked the court to impose the death penalty.

Lieut. Gorria, whom the court had assigned as counsel to Angiolillo, urged that the prisoner was demented at the time of the shooting, and made a strong appeal to the benevolence of the Judges.

While his counsel was presenting this plea Angiolillo listened in silence. Then he asked permission to speak for himself, which was granted. He thanked Lieut. Gorria for his efforts, and denied that he had any accomplices or that he was an accomplice of those who committed the bomb throwing outrage at Barcelona, or that he had participated in secret gatherings of anarchists. When he began to discuss anarchist theories the President of the court interrupted him and threatened to stop him if he pursued that line of remark or touched upon any matters not connected with the trial.

Angiolillo persisted in speaking of politics and of the wars in Cuba since the Philippines. The President said: "All that has nothing to do with your crime."

Angiolillo replied: "I must justify myself."

The President retorted: "That is no justification. Moreover, you can convince nobody in that way."

Angiolillo began again, but the President declared the trial ended, and ordered the court room cleared.

After the prisoner had been conducted to his cell the judges deliberated for an hour and then announced the sentence of the court.

Leadership of the Conservatives.

The attempt of Senor Romero Robledo, the Spanish Minister of Justice, to assume the Conservative leadership has failed. Following his public declaration in favor of the retention of Capt. Gen. Weyler in Cuba and against any reconciliation with the dissident Conservatives, the principal Conservative leaders have given their adhesion to Gen. Azcarraga, the acting Premier and Minister of War, who remains at the head of the government.

ANGIOLILLO GARROTED.

He Complained Bitterly of the Visits of the Priests Prior to His Death.

Michie Angiolillo, alias Golli, who shot and killed Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, at the baths of Santa Agueda Sunday, August 8, was garroted at Vergara, according to the sentence of the court-martial.

Angiolillo heard calmly the news that he was to meet his fate, but he appeared to be surprised at and bitterly complained of the frequent visits of priests, saying they would obtain nothing from him. He declined to enter the prison chapel, saying he was comfortable in his cell.

An executioner from Burges performed the gorroting. Just prior to this a priest exhorted the anarchist to repent. Angiolillo responded:

"Since you cannot get me out of prison leave me in peace. I myself will settle with God."

The garroting was soon over.

The Queen Regent has conferred the premiership upon General Azcarraga, who is also minister of war. The cabinet will not be modified.

New Rails for the B. & O.

The new 85-pound steel rails that the receivers of the B. and O. purchased several months ago at an exceedingly low figure, is now being being delivered at the rate of five thousand tons a month. As fast as it comes in it is being laid, and if the weather continues good at least 20,000 tons of it will be in the track by Christmas. Nearly a million cross ties have been bought in the last year and placed in the track ready for the new rail. Ballast trains have been kept busy up and down the line, and the work has progressed with such rapidity that when the new rail is down the track will practically be bran new from Wheeling to Baltimore. There are lots of good rail in the old track not heavy enough for the new motive power, which will be taken up and laid on divisions where traffic is not so great as it is on the main line. About 10,000 tons of new steel will be laid on the lines west of the Ohio River this fall if weather permits.

THE NEWS.

Several Armenians were arrested in Constantinople for complicity in the bomb explosions. The hand of one of the men was injured by the bomb.

Calderon Carlisle, of Washington, counsellor to the Spanish legation in the United States, in an interview in London, said that the Spanish government intended to press through its claims against the United States for filibustering.

General Blood's forces have advanced nine miles in the Swat Valley, and found no trace of the rebellious tribesmen. There are now 35,000 British troops on the border.

Dr. James B. Angell, the new United States minister to Turkey, arrived at constantinople.

Reported that Carlists in the district of Chelva, Spain, are preparing to rise.

Six artillerymen were killed by the explosion of a gun at Nisob, Bulgaria.

The action of the Virginia Republican State Committee, at Lynchburg, in deposing Colonel Lamb as chairman, and declaring against the holding of a state convention, does not appear to meet with general favor among the rank and file of the party in that state.

The striking miners at Plum and Turtle Creeks, in the Pittsburg district, tried to march to the mines in couples, one hundred feet apart, but were intercepted by the deputies. The women are doing good missionary work.

The coal operators of the Pittsburg district formed an organization for the special purpose of breaking up the strike, and Peter M. Hitchcock was elected president.

The American Legion of Honor, in its session at Buffalo, adopted an amendment restricting assessments to one a month.

Mrs. Margaret Ferris was married in Pittsburg to the divine healer, Francis Schlatter.

Ira Simms and John Honziger, of White Lake, were drowned in Black Lake, N. Y., while rowing.

The steamer Fleur de Lis, of Philadelphia with 18 passengers on board, sprung a leak and had to be beached to save her. The passengers were taken to Lewis, Del.

Judge Hanford, of the Ninth Judicial district, has signed a decree of foreclosure and sale in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, vs. the Oregon Improvement Company.

A terrific storm swept over Hicksville, O., doing $10,000 damage in the town alone in unroofing and otherwise injuring buildings The loss to crops in the surrounding country is great.

W. B. Felts was deterred in making his leap from the summit of Pike's Peak. A snow-storm raged all day. Many people went to Manitou to see Felts jump, but he did not make the ascent of the peak on account of the weather.

Gen. Francisco R. Mena, secretary of communications and public works at Mexico City, has been commissioned to go to Berlin and personally receive from the manufacturers 25,000 Mauser rifles and 10 rapid-firing guns, with which the Mexican Army is to be equipped.

The 10th annual meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists began at Niagara Falls, and were continued four days. About 200 physicians were in attendance. A number of papers on women's diseases were read.

Three young men, believed to be members of the Collier gang, robbed the bank at Pinesville, Ark., of all its currency, said to amount to about $900. They forced the cashier to surrender the money at the point of a revolver and escaped.

The most prominent manufacturers and capitalists of Dayton, O., are considering a proposition to start in that city a manufactory of horseless carriages under Chicago patents, electricity to be the motive power. A committee is going to Chicago to investigate. The company will be largely capitalized.

Whitelaw Reid has had the valuation of his property in White Plains increased from a little over $100,000 to $400,000, and it is understood that his attorney will protest against the increase before the assessors complete their duties.

The south-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe road was held up near Edmund, Okla. The robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the through safe. They finally left after securing between $500 and $600 from the local safe.

CABLE SPARKS.

Signor G. Costa, Italian minister of justice, is dead.

An Italian named Gallini was arrested in Paris for violently threatening France.

French imports decreased in the last seven months, but the exports largely increased.

The Brazilian Congress is said to be opposed to recognition of the Cuban insurgents.

Prince Henri d'Orleans was wounded in the abdomen in a duel with the Count of Turin.

It is stated that a conspiracy to overthrow the government of Ecudor has been unearthed.

A. B. Guilford, a public school principal, of Jersey City, N. J., committed suicide while sick in Paris.

General Weyler is reported to have sent his resignation to Madrid because of the death of Canovas.

Portuguese troops defeated rebellious tribesmen in Gazaland, Southeast Africa, killing many of them.

Placards demanding a change in the system of Turkey's government has been posted in Constantinople.

It is expected that the dispute in the engineering trades in England will involve 70,000 men within a week.

Asa Charles Jackson, an American who lived in Birmingham, Eng., committed suicide after a card party.

The impression is growing that the Ameer of Afghanistan is conniving at, if not actually assisting the tribal uprisings in India.

The Ottawa government has notified collectors of customs to give France the benefit of the preferential clause of the Canadian tariff act.

The Count of Turin is understood to have claimed precedence over all other Italian Army officers in fighting a duel with Prince Henry of Orleans.

It is said that as a result of Emperor William's visit to the Czar, Russia and Germany have reached an understanding to act together against Great Britain.

The Austrian charge d'affaires has left Bulgaria because the Bulgarian premier, M. Stolioff, refused to disavow an interview in which he cast reflections upon Austria.

British officials are aiding Prof. Crehore, of Dartmouth College, and Lieut. Squier, of the military school at Fortess Monroe, who are experimenting in England with a new system of rapid telegraphy.

The Westminster Gazette expresses the opinion that if Secretary Sherman should be forced out of the cabinet at Washington he "would make Ohio too hot for Senator Hanna."

TOURISTS "HELD UP."

Two Highwaymen Stop Stage Coaches in the Yellowstone.

JUST LIKE BRIGANDS.

The Bandits Wore Sacks Over Their Heads and Feet—They Were After Money, Not Jewelry, and They Got About $700—Ladies in the Party Treated With Some Consideration.

Five stage coaches were held up and robbed near the Grand Canyon Hotel, in Yellowstone Park, by two masked highwaymen.

When the news first reached Hot Springs it was not credited, but a telegram to the stage officer removed all the doubts. Intense excitement prevailed, as such an occurrence has never happened before. The arrival of the stages were awaited with the utmost anxiety. They rolled up at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the passengers as they alighted were besieged by impatient inquiries.

There were about sixty passengers in the five coaches, of whom more than half were guests. The robbers had sacks over their heads, with holes for eyes, and sacks also over their feet. The first coach was stopped by the highwaymen with bullets from six-shooters, and the male passengers ordered to get out and hold their hands up. The ladies were quieted with promises that they would not be disturbed. There was nothing for the gentlemen to do but comply. They were totally unarmed, as the carrying of arms within the park limits is prohibited. One by one the unfortunates were compelled to disgorge.

As the stages which were in the rear came up the same road in turn they were all put through the same experience and drivers ordered to remain still until told to move on. The ladies in the last coach did not fare as well as those in the first, as they were also roughly ordered to deliver up their valuables.

The robbers were after money and did not care much for watches and jewelry. The watch of one man was taken and then thrown back to him.

When the highwaymen stopped the first coach the passengers thought it a joke, but were not long in realizing how serious it was. The ladies all behaved beautifully while under cover of the weapons of the robbers, but when out of harm their strained nerves gave way and some of them became hysterical, and when they reached the hotel they had to be put to bed.

An army ambulance, with two officers, was just behind the stages. The officers were also without means of defense and had to hand out their money the same as the coach passengers.

The robbers did not realize more than $700, as it is not customary to carry much money through the park and many of the passengers found an opportunity to secrete their purses. A gentleman threw unobserved into a bunker a fat pocketbook, which he recovered after the robbers walked off. A lady in a bicycle suit secreted in its recesses a big roll of notes handed her by her husband as he was getting out

The highwaymen were scarcely out of sight before soldiers and scouts were on their trail, but as these were on foot the chances of catching up with the robbers are not promising. Colonel Young, in command at Fort Yellowstone, ordered out every man possible. He also telegraphed the Interior Department at Washington, asking permission to offer a reward for the capture of the robbers, but was informed that the department had no authority to do so. Naturally the affair has put in a flutter of apprehension tourists preparing for the trip through the park. This alarm is doubtless without reason, as a repetition is as one chance in ten thousand.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Alaska has a lake of oil.
Hawaii has an income tax.
Finland women load ships.
Paris has 63,000 sewing girls.
Denver boasts a girl bootblack.
Brazilians wear American shoes.
Hamburg has a floating dry dock.
Spokane has Chinese matchmakers.
Belfast, Ireland, plumbers have struck.
Maltsters have formed a national union.
Milwaukee longshoremen have reorganized.
A crusade against sweat shops has been started at Pittsburg.
It costs only 10 cents to send a telegram 600 miles in France.
Denver butchers were fined for keeping their shops open on Sunday.
The Switzerland government is to acquire and operate the railroads of that country.
New York iron molders have asked architects to give contracts to local bosses.
Detroit laborers on the county building, who struck for 17 cents an hour accepted 16.
Duluth journeymen plumbers forced the bosses' association to expel an objectionable employer.
Two hundred silk weavers in Paterson, N. J., struck because operatives are deprived of benches.
Brooklyn unions condemned the Board of Walking Delegates for employing non-union musicians.
Brooklyn unionists complain because the ironwork for a local park, has been given to a Springfield, Ill., firm.
Cleveland unionists declare the placing of the union label is not prohibited by the provisions of the Dingley tariff bill.
The New York Letter Carriers' Association is reported to have taken 1,000 tickets for the annual reunion of District Assembly 49.
The Postmaster General of England declines to concede an increase of the maximum salary of telegraphers from £160 to £190.
Covington, Ky., peddlers' union aided in the prosecution of a non-union peddler for doing business without a license. He was fined $10.
The New York Magnolia Association of Hotel and Restaurant Waiters, Knights of Labor, reports that all its members are now employed.
Roxbury, Mass., striking molders held a parade for the purpose of drawing public attention to efforts of their former employer to cut down their wages and run an unfair shop.

"I used to think," says Mahon, "that starvation would cause men to revolt. Since my experience in West Virginia I have come to the opposite view—starvation makes men peaceable, orderly, quiet."

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Thieves broke into James S. Carpenter's office, at Pottsville, robbed the safe and stole a bicycle and a dressing case.

Antonio Brotcher, of New Philadelphia, was fatally injured by falling under the wheels, while stealing a ride on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

C. H. Gorsuch, or W. Gorsuch, of Philadelphia, as he variously represented himself, was arrested in York for raising an order for $6 to $60, but after payment of the sum was released.

While eating supper Enoch Baronfsky, a prominent Polish hotel man, of Shenandoah, was taken ill. When medical attendance arrived, fifteen minutes later, he was dead, of heart disease.

William Kraftchack is suffering from concussion of the brain, and Wesley Martz has a dislocated shoulder as the result of having been thrown from their carriage in Mt. Carmel.

After finishing his dinner Michael Yakonowiscza, Polish miner of Shenandoah, aged 24, entered his breast to commence work again when a heavy fall of coal occurred, instantly killing him.

Romig Hettinger, a prisoner at Mauch Chunk, caught his neck in bars while trying to escape and almost choked to death before discovered and released by sawing of the bars.

Owen A. B. Mock, a farmer of Upper Pottsgrove Township, died of lockjaw. Several weeks ago while working around the farm a rusty nail penetrated his right foot, and from this the disease developed.

On the same spot where his son was killed a year ago, Thomas Walsh, aged 33, was instantly killed in No. 9 shaft of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pittston.

In a fit of despondency, Mrs. Harry Eckler, whose husband is postmaster at Silver Springs, drowned herself in an abandoned ore mine.

Charles Steinmetz, has been imprisoned to await the results of a blow alleged to have been dealt by him to Monroe Hoffman, of Birdsboro, who is dangerously ill as a result.

Mrs. Dr. Edgar Allen, of Worley, died suddenly from injuries received in a runaway accident at St. Peter's some time ago, when she was thrown into a dam.

William Anjakatis, is under arrest at Shenandoah, charged with attempting to chloroform and rob Mrs. Gustallasa.

The body of a miner named Royer, was found in an abandoned mine shaft at Huntingdon, with his brains blown out. It was evidently a case of suicide.

A self-inflicted wound ended the life of 20-year-old Edward Bard, of Lancaster, who shot himself after a quarrel on August 6, with his sweetheart, Miss Lizzie Baer. Bard had upbraided the girl for receiving the attentions of other young men, but they had parted apparent friends, when he drew a revolver and shot himself.

John Raab, an alleged hermit, of near West Hazleton, climbed a tree a short distance from his home and committed suicide by hanging himself. The body was discovered by huckleberry pickers and cut down, but the rescuers arrived too late.

Michael Dremmis, of Providence, met death in Lake Poyntelle by drowning. Dremmis was one of the excursionists who went with the True Ivorites of Scranton. In the afternoon, while out bathing, he accidently fell into the lake, and before he could be rescued death had claimed him. The body was recovered. In attempting to save Dremmis John Braskerville and Lemuel Gariel had narrow escapes from being drowned.

James Lowry, alias Schooler, aged 23, after playing ball on Saturday and drinking freely of beer, went in swimming at Forney's Dam, a mile from Lebanon Saturday night and was drowned.

The 10-months-old baby boy of Mrs. Eleanor Fiedhouse, of North avenue, Allegheny, died from injuries sustained from a fall from a second-story window. A few days ago the mother strapped the child in its carriage, near a low window, and went about her work. It had worked its way out of the buggy and over the window sill, falling to the street, where a passerby picked up the child, thinking it was asleep.

A heavy electrical storm passed over Chalfont, during which lightning struck the large barn of Adam Martin. It was destroyed with contents. Loss, $2,000; fully covered by insurance.

Constable Tague Gallagher, of Hazle Township, was shot on North Vine street by three Italians, who had imbibed rather freely. The three men—Joe Marron, Nic Canrady and Michael Bargo, sat on a porch and were shooting promiscuously when one of the shots struck Gallagher in the thigh.

Mrs. N. J. Miller, of Sharpsville, near Sharon, aged 55 years, made two attempts to commit suicide. She first swallowed a large dose of poison, but a physician saved her life. She then secured a razor and drew it across her throat, making a bad gash, but she will likely recover. She is mentally deranged. She threatened to try it again.

While Mr. and Mrs. John Brown were away from home in Stroudsburg their house was nearly destroyed by fire.

Daniel Gallagher was found dead in a breast of No. 4 Oakdale mine. He was probably overcome by gas.

The barn on Mrs. Mary Maloney's farm, near Douglasville, was struck by lightning and destroyed. Loss, $3,000.

John McCarty, aged 28 years, tried to get on a Philadelphia and Reading Railway freight train at Pottstown and feel under the wheels. He received injuries from which he died in several hours.

Eleven-year-old Willie Hoffman, of Pittsburg, was killed by a Butler Street car in front of which he ran. When his mother beheld his mangled body a few minutes later she fainted and is now in a serious condition.

Charles Dougherty, an alleged burglar, charged with looting the residence of Wm. Newton, at Doylesford, of $200 worth of silverware, was lodged in the Chester county prison. The goods were recovered in a pawnshop in Philadelphia.

The arbitrators in the case of Mrs. Mary A. Boyer and James Long, of Cumrule, against the city of Reading from damages received from laying pipes through their property to the sewerage disposal plant at Millmont, rendered a verdict of $2,100 damages for Mrs. Boyer and $75 for Mr. Long.

FATAL FIGHT OF WOMEN.

A Butcher Knife Ends the Life of a Sister-in-Law.

Mrs. Jane Young was almost cut to pieces by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Minerva Young, in a fight in Leslie County, Ky. She died an hour afterward.

Will Young, husband of Minerva, brought suit to enjoin his brother Alfred, Jane's husband, from taking possession of a tract of land. They had several fights over the matter. Mrs. Jane Young went to a spring used by both families to get water. She met her sister-in-law armed with a butcher knife. A quarrel followed, ending in a terrible fight, in which Jane was cut in a dozen places. A stab in her chest proved fatal.

ALASKAAN EL DORADO.

Gold Hunter Writes That the Country is Full of Riches.

MINE SCHEME ON FOOT.

With a Capital Stock of Many Millions They Will Boom the Klondike Regions—Canada Charges Heavy Royalties—Passengers' Protest Over Supplies.

A despatch from San Francisco, Cal., says:—K. C. Boatman, writing to his friends here of his trip to the gold fields, says, under date of Loring, Alaska, July 31:—

"I left Seattle on the steamer Al-Ki, bound for this far-off, wonderful country. The trip up Puget Sound and along the steamer route is a marvelous one.

"Just imagine a vessel running for more than 700 miles between the islands, or between the mainland and the islands, where, in many places, you can throw a stone to either shore and you have the steamship route to Alaska. The ingenuity and brain of man with all the treasures of the earth could not produce such another waterway.

"The gold fever has struck this part of the Territory fully as hard as it has any other section, but there is this difference; the people here are better informed as to the real character of the situation and the almost insurmountable difficulties to be contended with in making the overland trip at this season of the year.

"At the Treadwell mines on Douglass Island, where are located the largest stamp mills in the world, nearly one-half of the working force have quit and are already in the Klondike or are on the way there, and at Juneau the town is practically deserted.

"All of the variety theatres or dives are closed and the girls have flitted themselves into the newly discovered El Dorado. It is said that there are at least one hundred women at the new placers along the Yukon and its gold-bearing tributaries.

All Alaska Full of Gold.

"While the attention of about all the people in the country is turned at present to the Klondike district there can be no question but that all this portion of Alaska and possibly far to the northward is fabulously rich in gold and other minerals.

"This country has only been skimmed over and gold-bearing quartz is found in immense quantities on all the islands and the mainland. While the ore is generally of low grade its accessibility, softness and the fact of its being easily manipulated are features in favor of the Alaska mines that have already been taken advantage of and will not be overlooked in the future.

"It is said that the ore from the Treadwell Mines assays $4 to the ton, but the fact of the mills being located within easy reach to a mountain of soft ore, near to an abundance of fresh water, allows the rock to be manipulated at a cost not exceeding $1.30 per ton.

"While the Treadwell and some other mines are operating on low grade ore for the reasons given, still there are others that are crushing rock that will turn out as high as $40 and $50 to the ton, notably the Bald Eagle and others at Sumdum.

"Pockets are struck at short intervals where the fissures of considerable width in the rock are full of free gold. As much as $40,000 is taken out of some of these pockets.

"While it is true that these pocket mines are usually unreliable and treacherous, still the Comet has kept on in the even tenor of its way, yielding up its treasures to the persevering efforts of its owners for a number of years, and for aught anyone can see or know, will continue to do so.

"On this island it requires but little effort to run upon a vein of quartz bearing ore. If my guesses do not all go astray it will only be a few years before Alaska will be found to be the greatest mining region of the world."

BIG GOLD SCHEME STARTED.

Huge Alaskan Mining Company Formed—Cudahy Its Backer.

The biggest Klondike scheme yet sprung was incorporated at Helena under the State laws of Montana. It was launched by a company with a capital stock of $25,000,000 and shares of the par value of $250.

The incorporators paid the Secretary of State $1003 for fees and the certificate of incorporation. The reason the company was incorporated in this State is that the fees are less than they would be in any State in which the promoters would care to have the company incorporated.

The company is the Cudahy-Healy Yukon-Klondike Mining Company. The incorporators are John Cudahy, Charles A. Weare and William Weare, all of Chicago, and Thomas C. Power, of Helena.

SORROW FOR JOHN P. LOVELL.

A General Expression of Sympathy Called Out by His Death.

Seldom has there been such a general expression of sympathy over the loss of one whose life has been devoted to business pursuits, as has been called forth by the recent death at Cottage City, Mass., of that venerable landmark of the business world, the late John P. Lovell, founder and President of the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston. Almost numberless messages and letters of condolence, on the death of his honored father, have been received by Colonel Benjamin S. Lovell, Treasurer of the Lovell Arms Company. The wide scope covered by these communications is in itself evidence of the great regard in which he was held by the leaders in business and public life. These expressions of sympathy have not been confined to New England, but they have come from every prominent business centre of the North, East, West and South—in fact, from every portion of the Union; because the name of John P. Lovell, and the corporation created by him, have been for more than a half century the synonym of honest dealing and business integrity. Even from England, from firms with whom Mr. Lovell had enjoyed the pleasantest business relations for more than fifty years, Colonel Lovell has received messages of sympathy.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Two Also Fatally Injured in Burning of Pumping Station.

Three men were killed and two fatally injured at the burning of the Eureka Pipe Line Pumping Station at Indian Creek, W. Va. The killed were Charles Duty, of Pennsboro, William Riggs, Thomas Reifsnyder.

The injured are John Ryan and William Tomlinson. The loss to the company is about $50,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Consul Lytt, of Cartagena, has informed the State Department that Columbia, South America, has abolished the export duty on coffee. He also reports that a new steamship line has been started between Mobile, Ala., and Cartagena.

The Montgomery having been relieved by the Helena, will sail from Pensacola to New York, and after being docked will join the North Atlantic squadron during the last part of the cruise. The Montgomery will not return to Southern waters for some time.

The Raleigh has sailed from Algiers to Bizerta.

Assistant Secretary Howell, in a decision just rendered, holds that "silk ribbons" are dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem as "manufacturers of silk," under the new tariff act. The question at issue was whether silk ribbons should be classed as "trimmings" at 60 per cent. ad valorem, or "manufacture of silk" at 50 per cent.

Lieutenant-Commander D. Kennedy has been detached from the New York and given a month's leave of absence.

Ye Pom Chin, the Corean Minister, left Washington for a week at New England watering resorts. He would say nothing prior to his departure concerning the reported rupture among Corean officials, said to have resulted from the death of Pom Kwang Soh, and the failure to attend the latter's funeral.

Constructor Dashiel, of the navy, has been ordered to England to secure information for the board which is preparing a project for a system of drydocks for the United States Navy.

The President has telegraphed the State Department requesting that Captain Merry, Minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, delay his departure for a few days until some information in the department on the subject is sent him.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

A Sugar Elevator Destroyed With Loss of Life.

A series of fatalities occurred at the Glucose Suger Refining Company, Davenport, Ia., accompanied by the destruction of the elevator of the plant. An explosion wrecked and set in flames the interior of the elevator, throwing its south wall and portions of its side walls to the ground.

In the cupola three men—John Hamm, John Rapp and Henry Holm, were working. Holm rushed across the roof to the low wall that separated it from that of the main building and jumped to the roof of the latter. The other two ran for the fire escape, but a second explosion destroyed a part of the wall that carried the escape with it. By this time the flames in the rear prevented their return and the men waited on the edge of the building until the fire should compel them to leap off. The wall gave way under Ropp and he dropped, Hamm jumping soon after. Both landed upon a pile of brick and debris sixty feet below and died soon.

On the South side of the building when the first explosion occurred were William Wolf and his 11-year-old daughter in a wagon, and Frank Stebbins, an employee, all of whom were crushed by the falling wall. Wolf and the girl died at the hospital, and Stebbins was badly injured. The flames completed the destruction of the elevator, the property loss being $13,000.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 40
High Grade Extra			5 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80		91
CORN—No. 2 White	34		35
Oats—Southern & Penn	24¼		25½
RYE—No. 2	48		49
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	9 50		10 00
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	7 00		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			57½
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			70
CORN—Dry Pack			65
Moist			55
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	9	@	9¼
City Cows	7		7¼
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets	2 25		2 50
ONIONS	30		35
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	7	@	7¼
Clear ribsides	6		6½
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			10 00
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			5½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	16½	@	17
Under Fine	16		17
Creamery Rolls	16½		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	9	@	9¼
N. Y. Flats	9½		9½
Skim Cheese	3½		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	11	@	12
North Carolina	10		11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	8½	@	9
Ducks, per lb	8		9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 00
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		100
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	94⅝		95⅝
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	32½		33½
OATS—No. 3	21		24½
BUTTER—State	10		14
EGGS—State	12		15
CHEESE—State	7½		8

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	91⅝		92
CORN—No. 3	32		32¾
OATS—No. 2	23½		24
BUTTER—State	15½		16
EGGS—Penna ft	12½		13

A Song of Harvest.

Sing a song of harvest—sing it, ring it sweet;
Set it to the music of the ripple of the wheat!

Sweetheart, sweetheart,
Reaping as we go,
A kiss amid the music
And the wheat would never know!

Sing a song of harvest—sing it, ring it true!
Symphonies of sunlight and mysteries of dew;

Sweetheart, sweetheart,
Summer sighs to go.
A kiss amid the music
And the wheat would never know!

Sing a song of harvest—of many a golden tithe;
Set it to the tinkle and the twinkle of the scythe;

Sweetheart, sweetheart,
Love's a reaper, too;
Love is in the music
And the thrilling heart of you.

Sing a song of harvest like the ripple of a stream,
Till the shadows kiss the meadows and the stars above us dream·

Sweetheart, sweetheart,
Summer sighs to go;
A kiss amid the music
And the wheat would never know.

—F. L. STANTON, in Atlanta Constitution.

BARD VS. BOXER.

Ferdinand de Cruza was, in his own opinion, the greatest man of the day in right of being the most illustrious living poet. Neither part of this modest definition was entirely endorsed by the world at large, though to some degree it ran current in a certain literary circle.

Ferdinand de Cruza was a decadent poet. Like Agag, he walked delicately, but the same manner was not observable in his compositions. Realism was what he delighted in. His enemies described his soulful yearnings as "decompositions." In appearance he was large and heavy in build. He wore his hair tangling over his collar in the true poetic style. Also, his eyes were big and black, like plums, and under the influence of what he wished to be taken for extreme emotion he would roll them with startling effect.

Ferdinand was once described as a young man with a talent for conversation. Oh, how he would talk! And the subjects which were ever most in his mouth were himself, his works, his eminence. He had a curious knack of spreading himself out like a peacock's tail as he spoke, until he seemed to dominate the entire room. He had a theory that the world will only take one at half one's own valuation, and that, therefore, it is as well to pitch the estimate high. Certainly he never erred on this point, and there were those who said that the process of self-puffery produced some curious internal expansion as well. Poets of this calibre have usually a considerable feminine following. Nor was Ferdinand any exception to this rule. Lank damsels languished metaphorically at his feet and lent eager ears to his utterances with soulful squirmings. Large ladies of exalted rank but less exalted taste listened with much laughter to his "brilliant dialogue." "Mr. de Cruza is so amusing," they said, by which they meant that he told offensive anecdotes well.

The homage of the fair sex was sweet to Ferdinand. Specially delicious, moreover, was the adoration of a woman like Lady Laelia Disdebar, the daughter of the Earl of Harrogate, and the widow of old George Holofernes Disdebar, who made a huge fortune, don't you know, out of coal tar, and was for some years Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lady Laelia was old George's second wife whom he had married some time after the coal tar episode, and within a few years of his death. There were no fewer than forty years between the pair; and it was said at the time that Lady Laelia had been led like a lamb to the altar solely by the indomitable will of her careful parent. As it turned out old George died four years after the wedding, and Lady Laelia was left a widow of twenty-four with a very handsome jointure to begin life over again with the view of getting some enjoyment out of it.

As the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer she had been bored to death by serious people at an age when she was utterably incapable of appreciating them. When she was free, she flew to the opposite extreme. Ferdinand de Cruza may be regarded as one of the symbols of this revolt. He gave her new and pleasurable sensations which she only half understood, which were delightful to her. He had sufficient acuteness not to descend too low in her presence. She openly declared that she was devoted to "dear Mr. de Cruza."

Now Ferdinand, in spite of his poetic temperament and habit of railing at the sordid practice of money-grubbing, was a capital man of business. It occurred to him that Lady Laelia, with her large jointure, would be an excellent investment. At the same time, her beauty was not only grateful to his senses, but would constitute her a trophy of no inconsiderable value to his self-esteem. Also it would be far preferable to be master in a house which he could style his own than to continue the social free lance with the duty of earning his dinner.

These circumstances may account for the fact that little Lord Hounslow, who was calling on Lady Laelia, was by no means pleased when the door opened and Mr. de Cruza was announced.

Little Lord Hounslow was honestly in love with Lady Laelia. He would have married her if she had not had a penny in the world. He had stated his sentiments to her with as much fervor of expression as he could command. She had replied coldly that she did not intend to marry again, and that if she did, she should not marry a little man. She added, gratuitously, that she thought that a woman ought not to marry a man whom she could not look up to and respect. At this she drew herself up to her full height and towered a head and shoulders above him. Also she declared that she liked him very much as a friend, and offered to be a sister to him. At which he had uttered a bad word, but had immediately apologized with the utmost abasement. Eventually, like another person, he went away in a rage. When he had cooled down a little he decided that he would never give her up.

Therefore, when he heard of the De Cruza intimacy he felt an unholy wish to maul and mangle that eminent man. He could not really believe that Lady Laelia could actually have any tender feelings toward "a fellow whose hair hung half way down his back, and whose appearance and talk were enough to make one ill for a month," but he did not like the idea that "such an animal's" name should be coupled with that of his adored one. Still less did he like the anxiety which racked his breast whenever he thought of this friendship and its possibilities.

"This is a most fortunate coincidence," said Lady Laelia after she had responded to De Cruza's large and effusive greeting. "I can now introduce two of my great friends to each other."

The interview did not proceed felicitously. De Cruza blundered on to a subject on which Hounslow, as a military man, entertained strong opinions. To do him justice, the poet did not know Hounslow's profession, but the knowledge would not have caused him to change his topic—especially as Lady Laelia agreed with him.

"Moral suasion and the dignity of being in the right are all rot," said Hounslow, hotly. "A nation must be able to defend itself, just as a man ought to be able to defend himself. What should you do supposing some rough came and demanded your purse?"

"I should call a policeman," replied De Cruza, with dignity.

"I have no doubt of it," replied Hounslow, contemptuously. "It would perhaps be too inquisitive to inquire what you would do if the policeman did not turn up."

"And what would you do?" inquired Lady Laelia, haughtily; "supposing the man were bigger than you?"

Lord Hounslow flushed hotly, for he suspected a covert hand.

"Well, seeing that I am the champion light-weight of the brigade, I expect that if the other man was game there would be a decent little set-to for a few minutes."

"How horrible!" ejaculated Lady Laelia.

"Barbarous!" echoed De Cruza.

Hounslow stood up straight, every inch of his trim little figure bristling erect with indignation. For the first time in his life he said good-bye to Lady Laelia with a feeling of strain. He regarded De Cruza's observations no more than the snarling of a drawing room lap dog which relies on the profection of his mistress's skirts; but that she should take part with it against him!

Lady Laelia was decidedly imprudent with regard to Mr. De Cruza. It was distinctly foolish, for instance, to be seen so often bicycling with him. The world would probably have said something strong if it knew that she made that arrangement to ride down to Richmond Park on bicycles with him. If there was one thing more silly than making the engagement, it was keeping it. Lady Laelia did both.

It was a delightful day, warm and bright, yet not too hot. The roads were smooth and hard, and though the water-carts had been active, the effects of their passage had worn off sufficiently to prevent danger from side-slip.

De Cruza was gorgeously arrayed. He wore a bright blue coat, orange waistcoat, trousers to match the coat, a white broad-brimmed (Jameson) hat, patent leather shoes and tie of a new and wonderful shade of red. Instead of the usual transfer on the lower main tube of the machine his own signature sprawled in gold.

Richmond Park was at its best. It was deserted save by the deer. The heavy woodlands shut out the horizon, the houses, the busy life which teemed all around at such a short distance. It was possible to imagine oneself in the heart of a delicious desert of oak and fern and chestnut, traversed by excellent roads, tempered only occasionally by low hills.

Lady Laelia most unwisely called a halt by a clump of towering trees. The pair dismounted, and, abandoning their bicycles, sat down on the comfortable bank to rest.

The spirit of the scene, of his art, of the divine passion, entered the breast of the poet. Hand in hand came the thought of that excellent business speculation. Here in the wilderness (that was so near town), under the open sky (just ten minutes' run from a first-class hotel), he would declare himself to Lady Laelia. The proposal should be a veritable poem in prose. It should thrill her to the very soul, and reveal to her, as in a lightning flash, what manner of man he was.

"Dear Lady," he began, with impassioned tenderness.

Lady Laelia turned toward him, and by that movement fate willed that her eyes should catch a sidelong glimpse of the two bicycles which leaned in close company against a tree.

"Oh, Mr. De Cruza," she cried in great excitement, "what is that man doing to my bike?"

Much disgusted at this prosaic interruption, the poet turned his head impatiently in the direction indicated. A distinctly ruffianly and unkempt individual was undoubtedly standing in suspicious proximity to the machines. Lady Laelia sprang to her feet with the impetuosity of a mother who sees her child in danger. Mr. De Curza rose with far more deliberation, and a feeling of uneasiness became manifest in his breast. Good heavens! was there going to be an altercation with a common, low, uncultured person who would probably use the most unrefined language? How odious! How unpoetic! How excruciatingly discordant to the artistic sense! Besides, the common person appeared to carry an ugly, thick stick, which he held precisely as Irishmen do their—what were they called?—oh, shillelaghs in pictures.

Lady Laelia rushed into the fray without thought of art or poetry, or even of the stick.

"How dare you touch my bicycle?" she cried. "What are you doing to it?"

"No 'arm, lydy," replied the tramp volubly. "Not a 'apoth of 'arm, s'elp me. Only hadmirin' of 'em, that's all."

"Then you will be good enough to proceed on your way," retorted Lady Laelia. "Mr. De Cruza tell this man to go away."

There was a pause. Then De Cruza observed in a high voice that had a curious lack of the commanding note:

"Yes, do as the lady tells you. You are not wanted here."

There was another pause. The tramp looked from the woman to the man. He moved a step forward, and so stood between them and their machines. Lady Laelia commanded him indignantly to go away. De Cruza drew back a step in silence.

"I'm thinkin'," said the tramp, and his tone had less of the fawning whine, "that a pious and charitable lydy like you 'ud be willin' to 'elp a pore 'onest, 'hard-working cove with a trifle."

"I have nothing to give you," cried Lady Laelia; "and honest men don't meddle with bicycles behind their owners' backs."

"I'm obleeged to yer, lydy," said the tramp, with an evil grin. "I will, since yer are so pressin', tyke the purse yer hoffer, and likewise them pretty sparklers yer 'ave on yer wrists."

"How dare you!" cried Lady Laelia. "Mr. De Cruza, drive this ruffian away!"

Was there ever such a horrible, unpoetic, barbarous request addressed before to an eminent bard?

"Yes, do go away. We have nothing for you," quavered De Cruza. "If you don't go away I shall inform the police about you!"

"Stow gammon," cried the uncultured intruder rudely, "or I'll smash your tallow-colored mug fer yer. And now, 'and over the dibs."

With a quick forward movement he caught Lady Laelia by the arm.

"Help, Mr. De Cruza, help!" she cried, struggling bravely with the assailant; and then, as De Cruza gave no sign, she added: "Help, you coward! Do you mean to see me murdered?"

With his heart sinking into his boots, De Cruza made a doubtful forward movement with his hands extended in a fashion eminently unscientific. But when the ruffian, flinging Lady Laelia to the ground by a brutal effort of strength, turned upon her male companion with a stick uplifted and the glare of a savage, the poet's heart seemed to fly out of his body far away, and that illustrious man fairly turned tail and fled in the same direction.

If he had preferred to refrain from this exhibition he would have heard Lady Laelia's cry of "Thank Heavens!" as a newly arrived bicyclist descended suddenly on the scene and dashed in to the rescue.

It was little Hounslow.

The tramp came up to the scratch nothing loth, for his club and the small size of the new arrival made him overconfident. Hounslow, however, was as active as a cat, and in excellent condition. He dodged a blow that would have felled an ox, darted in, countered heavily with his right, and put in one straight from the shoulder with his left. Over the other went, completely knocked out of time. Whereupon Hounslow naturally took possession of the club and pitched it far.

When Lord Hounslow repeated his proposal to Lady Laelia, which he did as soon as possible without the smallest delicacy, she owned that she had somewhat altered her views, not only on the subject of moral suasion and the dignity of being in the right, but also with regard to the question of height as a gauge of respect. She said that she realized that what a woman wanted was a man who was thoroughly able to protect her, and that she did not know any one who was more completely competent for the purpose than the present aspirant. Therefore——

Mr. De Cruza was not at the wedding. Nor did he call on Lady Laelia either before or after. He had many engagements, you see. — London World.

Soft Foods.

Habitually eating soft foods, even soft bread, to the exclusion of everything that is hard or crusty, is not only weakening to the digestive organs, but it leads to rapid decay of the teeth. When these are not used in the mastication of harder foods, the teeth become covered with a tartar and sometimes loosen in their sockets, or the gums will bleed.—The Home Doctor.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Two Denver boys have lately floated the Stars and Stripes by kites a mile above the summit of Pike's Peak, and claim that it is the highest point ever attained by Old Glory.

Of the thousands of prisoners released from jails in India on Jubilee Day, some have voluntarily returned to jail, while others are committing burglary and other offences.

In order to reach the deep-water sailormen on the great lakes, the Navy Department has decided to establish recruiting stations in several of the lake cities. The Bureau of Navigation has just issued an order notifying recruiting officers that native-born Americans be regarded with especial favor.

The English sparrow has spread far hence and increased rapidly. The farmers of the Province of Ontario are complaining that he is an unmitigated nuisance to them, and they insist that he should be exterminated as soon as possible. He drives away the insectivorous and singing birds and does nothing to compensate for their loss.

A patent has been allowed by the British Patent Office for making gold. A similar application has been made to the United States Patent Office, and the Treasury Department has undertaken to test the process. Sensational versions of this fact have appeared in some of the daily papers, but the patent has so far been withheld, and it is not probable that it will be granted.

No one disputed the dictum of a Chinese physician who had been called to attend a Celestial who had fainted in a store at Portland, Oregon, when the doctor said, after filling the prostrate man's mouth and nose with red paint: "Him blow out paint, him all same not yet dead; him no catch 'im wind, no blow out paint, him heap dead." The man didn't blow out the paint and the coroner was called.

"In one respect," says an English paper, "the Siamese Army is superior to every other, and that is in its elephant corps. Eight hundred of these animals, which are stronger, though smaller, than those of India, are organized into a special corps, commanded by a retired Anglo-Indian officer, and their heads, trunks and other vulnerable parts are protected against bullets by India rubber armor."

"The Railway and Engineering Review" raises the question "whether the present tendency toward heavier track, more powerful locomotives and larger cars has not reached its practical limit, if, indeed, it has not already exceeded it. The fact that a railroad is primarily designed and operated for the purpose of making money is too often lost sight of, and some officials in charge of the various departments are apparently impressed with the idea that its chief use is for the exploitation of their various hobbies."

Invitations to a "bloomer lawn party" from a church society of women of St. Louis recently stirred up great excitement and criticism, but the demand for tickets was tremendous. One of the conditions of the invitations was that all the women should wear bloomers, and those who were not properly equipped in that respect were to be provided with the articles on their arrival. When the crowd arrived on the night of the party it was discovered that all the women were adorned with immense sunflowers, which were the bloomers that had invited so much criticism.

As knowledge of the Klondike region increases, says the New York Times, it will probably be discovered that to live from the resources of the country is not impossible or even especially difficult. From time immemorial men have managed to subsist in places fully as cold and much more sterile. Most of the Yukon Valley is heavily wooded, and wherever trees grow there are animals and the possibility of raising at least a few rapidly maturing crops. This, of course, will be of no immediate advantage to the multitudes now hurrying northward through the passes to camp on an open plain just as winter begins, but it will have much to do with the future development of the new gold fields.

A Liverpool medical man was called in to attend a patient seized with cholera cramps as the result of excessive drinking, and found together about a dozen persons, mostly young women, in a room with full glasses before them, a three-gallon jar of strong ale on the table, and several bottles of whiskey, which from time to time were replenished. This remarkable session was kept up for five days. It was in celebration of a wedding, and all had saved up for weeks in anticipation of the event. The father pawned his watch, and most of his furniture; one young fellow pawned his coat, hat and watch. The whole party, twenty or thirty in number, slept together on the floors, or anywhere, the house being a small three-roomed cottage in one of the streets of Tox Teth Park. When the five days' revel was ended they all "proceeded to the house of Father Nugent and signed the pledge."

There was a narrow escape from a unique fatality in the Treasury Department at Washington. The vast accumulation of paper money and coin was being counted, an incident in the change of United States Treasurers. As fast as the bags of silver are weighed they are passed along from one man to another and piled from floor to ceiling in one of the steel vaults under the department building. It was suddenly noticed that the great pile of bags was toppling, and at the cry of warning the six men in the vault had barely time to escape before the mass came tumbling down with a crash. The bags were broken in the fall and the bright silver coin was heaped on the floor in a hopeless jumble. The store of public currency was literally shovelled up, new bags were procured and the money was carefully counted and sealed in the regular way. It took a whole day to get the money back into the bags.

A year or so ago Major Rose, the Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, secured some cottonseed from Peru, which he distributed among planters of Southern Texas. In Peru this cotton does not have to be planted more than once every five or six years, the stalk standing through the winter and coming out green in the spring, like sugar-cane. It was thought probable that the cotton would grow equally as well in Southern Texas, but thorough experiment proves it to be a total failure. Among others who received seed from Major Rose was L. Allen, of San Antonio. Mr. Allen planted the seed on his farm, just south of that city, where the cotton came up, looked well and prospered finely during last year's drouth, when ordinary Texas cotton was almost burned up. The winter proved too severe for it, however, and in a letter to Major Rose Mr. Allen says he dug up some of the roots, and in each instance found them dead and perfectly devoid of life.

A Missourian, in speaking of Governor Stevens, of his State, said today: "He is a kindly disposed man, and has many eccentricities. He has amused the people more than once since he took his office. It had been the custom in Missouri for some years for the Governor to release two prisoners on each of the three principal holidays—July 4, Thanksgiving Day and December 25. Governor Stevens, without giving any reason at all, increased the number to three, and will exercise clemency on that ratio during his term. He calls the men in and gives them a little talk before bestowing their pardon upon them. He lectures them as to their duty, warns them against falling back into old ruts, points out how they may hope to regain the confidence of people, and, in parting, gives each a cordial handshake. He makes the whole proceeding as fatherly and as encouraging as possible. He caused the latest trio he released to stare at him pretty hard when he remarked that he had no doubt there were many innocent men in prison, and many men who ought to be in prison walking the streets free.

The continual growth of the great cities of the world has of late attracted much attention, particularly on the part of students of sociology and hygiene, and at the recent Hygienic Congress this subject was treated in a lecture by Dr. Stephan Sedleczek, who produced statistics of the increase in population of the greatest cities of the world since 1800. He showed some very interesting facts. The population of Amsterdam, Birmingham, Brussels, Manchester and Rome doubled in that period; Copenhagen and Marseilles have now a population three times as large as at the beginning of this century; London, Lyons, Paris, St. Petersburg and Prague have quadrupled in the number of inhabitants within the last ninety years; Breslau, Dresden, Hamburg, Cologne and Vienna have five times as many people; Leeds, Liverpool and Warsaw six times as many; Glasgow and Sheffield seven times as many; Munich eight times as many; Berlin, Budapest and Leipsic, nine times as many; Baltimore, ten times as many; New York and Philadelphia, twenty-five times as many; Chicago, 245 times, and Brooklyn, 339 times as many as ninety years ago. Dublin, while slightly larger now than ninety years ago, has lost 17,000 inhabitants within the last forty years, and is the only large city in Europe which shows a retrograde movement in its population.

As much glory as Nansen brought to Norway from the north a certain Lieut. De Gerlache is about to seek for Belgium at the other end of the world. His vessel, the steam bark Belgica, is now at Antwerp preparing for an exploring voyage to the Antarctic, and the residents of the city are intensely interested in both ship and commander. When she arrived to take in stores she was greeted with salutes from the fort at Saint Anne, (Tete de Flandre,) and all the shipping in port was decorated in honor of the handsome little vessel. Her hull is protected by a formidable armor of the hardest possible wood, bois de fer, as a protection against the pressure of antarctic ice. At her bows she carries a powerful steel spur for cutting her way through ice floes. The interior arrangements are cleverly made with a view to comfort, warmth, and economy of space, for not a single corner is wasted. The cabins and saloons are heated from the engine rooms, and as an extra precaution layers of felt are laid in between all the partitions to prevent the heat from escaping. The latest implements and machinery for whaling are on board the Belgica, whose appearance is unique, and whose barrel, perched on the top of her mast for the "lookout," catches the eyes of the curious. The Belgica registers 250 tons, and makes seven knots with her 150-horse power engines, though with sails set she can easily make nine knots. There is on board the usual stock of arctic clothing, snow-shoes, or "skis," and a splendid collection of the most modern scientific instruments, of which Lieut. De Gerlache is extremely proud.

Look After the Cellar.

One of the first things to receive attention at this season is the cellar, and throughout the year it demands care. No part of the house is so neglected. It is usually dark and illy ventilated. The air is impregnated with foul air arising from decomposed vegetables and refuse that is damp and mouldy

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns Made and Told by Funny Men of the press.

MUSICAL NOTE.

He—When you were abroad, Miss Parvenue, how did you like the Matterhorn?

She—I—I don't believe I heard it.

THE SOCIETY MOTHER'S DUTIES.

Little Miss Avnoo—"What is mammas for?"

Little Miss De Fashion—"Why, they is to scold the nurses when we make a noise."

VERY CLOSE.

"Isn't there some sort of a relationship between Madge and Mr. Dashing?"

"Oh, yes, indeed; he was the first man she was ever engaged to."

WHY HE DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Barber—You say you have shaved here before? I don't remember your face.

Customer—Probably not. It has healed up since.

AN EFFECT.

He—How dull it was at Wilkins' party last night.

She—Yes; in the early part of the evening. It got brighter soon after you left.

FEW AND FAR BETWEEN.

Browne—Who wrote "Birds of a feather flock together?"

Towne—Some idiot who had never been out shooting.

A PATRIOT.

Ten Broke—Let me hold your hand.

Penelope—The one that shook Queen Victoria's?

Ten Broke—No, the one in which you carry your pocketbook.

HOSTILITIES END.

First Indian—I have met my old foe, Scrapping Squirrel, and I have buried the hatchet.

Second Indian—Where?

First Indian—In his neck.

MORE USEFUL.

Perdita—So you are really engaged to him. Where is your engagement ring?

Penelope—I haven't got any. I made him give me a bicycle instead.

HIS OWN PROVERB.

"He gives twice that gives quickly," urged the collector earnestly.

"True," responded Snagge calmly, "but I've often noticed that he that gives slowly very frequently doesn't have to give at all."

FOILED.

She (insinuatingly)—There are more single than married men in the penitentiaries.

He (hastily)—Yes; that shows that there are a great many men who would rather go to prison than get married.

NOT THE RIGHT SHADE.

Miss De Style—"What? Going to cut the De Goode girls?"

Mrs. De Style—"Why yes, ma—I have to at this season of the year. They have skins that never tan, and guests will think we associate with people who stay in town all summer."

BROTHERLY SOLICITUDE.

Bertie (mournfully)—I s'pose it'll take a hundred years for you to be big enough to have beaux!

Gertie—I s'pose so.

Bertie (despairingly)—And Dicky Jones has more fun playing tricks on his big sister's ones! Oh, I ain't got anything to live for!

CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

Sunday School Teacher—And when the prodigal son returned home his father fell upon his neck and blessed him—why did he do that?

Scholar—'Cause he was so glad to think he didn't come back with a wife and family, I s'pose.

GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.

"Sweets to the sweet," murmured young Mr. Goslin as he handed the sugar to Miss Fosdick.

"Spoons to the spoony," replied that young lady, passing him the spoon holder.

WAITING FOR WORK.

"I assure you, madam," said he, "that I would not be begging my bread from door to door if I could but procure employment at my profession."

"Poor man," replied the good woman as she handed out a pie, "what is your profession?"

"I am an airship pilot, madam."

UNPROMISING OUT-LOOK.

"Mamma," said little Fanny Fangle, "I've been watching the people moving in next door, and there are only two children's wheels."

"Well, my dear, what of that?"

"Why, there are four of us children, and we'll just have to take turns borrowing them."

COMPARATIVE COST.

Handel Bar—Your wheel may be a very good one, but it can't quite come up to mine. Why, Great Sprockets! I paid a hundred and eighty dollars for mine. You paid only ninety for yours.

Scorchleigh—That's all true enough, but you must consider this fact: Besides that ninety dollars I have paid over one hundred dollars for repairs thus far this season.

New Street Sweeping Apparatus.

A Berlin inventor has constructed a new street sweeping apparatus which combines the construction of a carpet-sweeper with that of a tricycle. It is worked by one man, who can cover as much ground with this machine as four men working with brooms and shovels. Compared to the street sweepers propelled by horses, the cost of covering a given ground is smaller; moreover, the new machines are widely superior on hygienic grounds, since the dust and sweepings are not thrown into the air, but absorbed by the machine and dropped in bulk into boxes specially provided for the purposes, which are to be sunk in the ground at different points and covered until called for during the night when there is least traffic in the streets. The new sweepers are intended to travel through the best streets at a fair rate of speed several times a day, and the receptacle for the sweepings will hold about forty pounds before it becomes necessary to empty it. Sidewalks and footpaths in the parks are to be swept by similar but somewhat smaller machines.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 26

THE goldbugs advocate the principle that the minority should rule in the Democratic party. That would be a pulling down of one of the main pillars of our free institutions.

OUR Republican wags still keep making themselves laughable by giving McKinley credit for the rise in the price of wheat. Trying to get out of a deep hole, eh?

Providence came to the aid of the farmer with dollar wheat, in spite of the cold shoulder the man of the plow gets in the Dingley tariff. Thanks to Providence.

What this state and every state needs now is more honest men and fewer politicians, more statesmen and fewer wire pullers to wield the affairs of the state and nation.

THE Republicans don't wish the campaign conducted upon state issues on account of the very bad housekeeping at Harrisburg the past few years. Well may they feel ashamed of it.

THE Republican state convention met in Harrisburg yesterday to nominate for State Treasurer and Auditor General. Harmony was looked for and that Quay would have his own way.

With the rise of wheat the price of bread has been raised by putting in less flour in the loaves and making them smaller, in the cities. The bakers decided to take this step in many districts. When wheat was so very low the loaves didn't get any larger nor did the price drop.

The King of Siam will snub the United States and not come here as at first proposed. After his visit to Europe he will embark on his yacht at Marseilles and will sail for home.

King Chulalongkorn I, might at least have come to Centre Hall, where he and his retinue would have been welcome to all the room needed on our big porches.

AN important decision for pensioners' widows, has been given by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis, that where the evidence shows the cause for pension was complicated with a disease which was the immediate cause of the soldier's death, the widow's claim on account of the death from these complications will be sustained, the death being held to be in the line of duty in the service.

THE Democratic county conventions held since our last issue have all spoken for silver and most of them against Harrity. The State Convention meets at Reading next week and will endorse Bryan and the Chicago platform.

The Centre county delegates are also of the same sentiment and stand in accord with their constituents.

THE negroes of Oklahoma, held their territorial convention the other day and passed resolutions demanding that Congress grant pensions to ex-slaves, their wives, and children. They declared that they had been in slavery 240 years, and they demand pay for it. They denounced lynch law and expressed sympathy for the Cubans, and also want immediate Statehood for Oklahoma.

If the colored bretheren can manage to get the pay and pension demanded, none of them will need strike for Klondike.

THE Territory of Alaska is a good ways off. Heretofore the people of the United States have had very little interest in that inhospitable northwestern corner of North America. There are consequently very erroneous notions entertained of this Arctic possession. Some idea of the size of Alaska may be formed when it is known that it contains an area of 577,390 square miles. This is more than twice the area of Texas. Twelve States of the size of Pennsylvania could be carved out of the Territory of Alaska, with enough left over to make a state like South Carolina.

A GREAT PENSION INCREASE.

The payments on account of pensions average regularly $12,000,000 a month, or $144,000,000 a year. They are on the ascending scale under what is called the "liberal pension policy" of the administration and congress. The total expenditure in the year ended March 31, 1896, for maintenance of the military system of the British empire was $88,500,475. In the French budget for 1866 the ordinary war estimate, being the cost of maintaining the army on its enrollment of 598,263 men, was $101,828,698. The Imperial Germany army, on its roster of 584,734 men, last year cost $113,330,976. We pay for pensions much more than any of the great powers pay for support of their armies, and no system of revenue we shall devise will supply the deficit so long as the excesses of this system continue. Our pension expenditures very nearly equal all we receive from customs taxation. The probabilities are that for this fiscal year pensions will take more than we get from the tariff. The commissioner reports that the applications for pensions in June, 1897, were 40,169, while for July, 1896, they were only 2,898. This is an extraordinary increase, and the commissioner accounts for it by the hard times that have induced many to apply for a pension and the further fact that applicants expect better treatment under the present administration than the last one. "Many soldiers" he says, "felt that the Democratic administration would not allow their pensions, however just they might be, and in this way thousands of applications were held back until now." That is one way of putting it. The Democratic administration was as liberal as the law permitted. The expectation is that the Repuolican administration will strain the law to raid the treasury. It is much easier to grant a pension than to refuse one, and if the head of the bureau encourages what is called a "liberal pension policy" which means a recklessly prodigal one, pretty much everything will pass that is presented. —Pittsburg *Post*.

Harrisburg Methods Imitated by Some of our Councilmen.

Every citizen is indignant over the thieving by the legislators at Harrisburg, yet are not similar methods practiced here at home by some councilmen, really striking our local taxpayers harder than the stealings at Harrisburg?

Upwards of $1500 have been wrongfully spent in the boro in the past, without a cent of benefit to the town, except those who pocketed the money. These wrongs we pointed out at the time.

To be elected to a petty office, laboring men were intimidated by threats to give them no work; others were influenced by promises of work. The penalty for this is fine and imprisonment.

Expensive jobs were put through in which councilmen were privately interested and made contracts among themselves. Under the law this is a serious offense.

Boardwalks were built and repaired for favorites, and the expenses smuggled into the boro accounts with the aid of auditors to suit. This is a crime under the law.

Personal spites were carried into boro affairs to wrong worthy citizens and gratify a spirit of revenge.

Several premises, one of an inoffensive, respectable lady, were rendered unapproachable by vehicles, water turned from its natural course passing a councilman's lot, thrown across to double the flow and wash gullys near the approaches to her premises. One didn't have a friendly feeling for the lady.

When the pike was covered with stones the premises of a councilman were favored with an omission to beyond the centre of the road, from that to the walk of the house opposite, the covering of stones is yet visible. In front of another premises the stones were left half broken to render the front rough and unsightly—in this case the owner wasn't liked by the boss of council.

There is an instance, reported to us by a councilman, in which a fellow presented an unauthorized account for $1.75, which the auditors rejected; it remained rejected for three years, and then the fellow ran for auditor, electioneering hard from opening to closing of the polls to be elected. He then worked his little william through the audit. A misdemeanor.

In another instance when council did some questionable jobs to the chagrin of the taxpayers, some of the esteemed councilmen were overheard setting up the election of councilmen as auditors so as to be safe against having their accounts thrown out.

A councilman of the strictest honor—now no more—frequently informed us acts of wrongs to certain citizens were so glaring, that he never again would serve a term.

And thus, ad infinitum.

Dollar Wheat.

Dollar wheat has been reached! The Reporter is glad for the farmer, and the farmer is glad too.

Wheat sold for a dollar per bushel in this valley within the past few days and our farmers are not willing to sell for less just now, there being prospect of it going higher.

All other interests already show a livening up in consequence of the rise in wheat. When our great agricultural interests droop the whole country gets out of gear.

Wheat had gone up to 1.06 in New York, but on Tuesday it fell five cents.

With wheat up to 1.25, the whole country will enjoy a Klondike.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

SPRING MILLS MELANGE.

Our Versatile Scribe Writes an Interesting Letter.

William Secrist, merchant, and J. P., of Johnsonburg, Pa., is visiting James N. Leitzell, one of our prominent citizens.

As a general thing campmeetings have seen their day and are about played out. It is only another name for a Sunday picnic and frolic.

It is rumored that R. G. Kennelley, of our village, is about engaging in the hotel business, but the locality is not yet reported. That Mr. Kennelley is thoroughly competent to properly conduct the business is unquestionable.

At the Locust Grove Sunday school festival held a week or two since, one of our officials became so beastly intoxicated that he fell out of his cart, of course he had a companion with him who was in a similar condition. They were bright luminaries to visit a Sunday school festival; a beautiful example for the youth of that school, and an official too. Comment is unnecessary.

D. F. Beatty, formerly of our village, but now located in Bellevue, Ohio, writes about the wheat crop in that section. He speaks of a 50-acre tract of land produciug 2,234 bushels of the best grade of wheat, which weighed out an average of 44 bushels and 40 pounds to the acre. And taken too, from land on which there had been three crops grown in succession, one of corn and two of wheat. This knocks Centre county cold.

Last week quite a number of our people left on the regular excursion train for Atlantic City to be absent about a week. The weather has been rather cool for real pleasure at the sea shore, particularly for bathing. But the novelty of a city by the sea will wear off in a day or two, and the remainder of the time, also the loose change they still have left, no doubt will be spent in Philadelphia.

Here potatoes are quoted at 50 and 60 cents per bushel. This is a decided advance on the price of last year, then they were a drug in the market and commanded hardly 10 cents. Wheat 95 cents, our farmers are full of smiles, and the little coterie of Republicans we have in this neighborhood, seem wise and have a kind of "I told you so" look, of course they attribute this flurry of prices to the administration and the tariff—bosh.

Dr. P. W. Leitzell, of our village, is very successful as a physician, and for the short time he has been with us professionally, has built up quite a large practice here and in the surrounding country. The Dr. is very affable and pleasant in a sick room, which adds greatly to his popularity. Some physicians when they enter a sick chamber, look very severe, cough once or twice, mutter a sharp command and, scare a patient half to death by their absurd austerity and pomposity. That style of visiting the ill may have done early in the last century, but fortunately it is fast dying out.

On Saturday last, a mixed team composed of young men from Centre Hall and Spring Mills, had quite a lively contest with a similar team at Rebersburg. The Penns valley "aggregation" were nonplussed—startled, when they first discovered that in the team of their opponents were two gentlemen of color, from Williamsport, of course they thought the mixed business a trifle "off," but never the less they swallowed the dose, and played the game, which resulted in their favor by a score of 9 to 13. The junior club of our village disbanded and have reorganized. The team has now able and experienced managers, and hereafter all squabbling and nonsense will be squelched in its incipiency. Instead of having nine jarring bosses and their adherents there will be one absolute "I am."

The large barn just erected by our enterprising merchant C. P. Long, is about ready to be transferred to the painters. The building is quite prominently located, and is unlike any other in our neighborhood, having a curb roof almost approaching a mansard, is decidedly attractive. The brick layers will commence in a day or two, on a dwelling Mr. Long is about to erect on the new avenue to the railroad station; the masons finished the foundation walls on Saturday last. Dr. F. H. Van Valzah has improved his property on the pike, by adding quite a large and convenient porch to the rear of the dwelling. The new portico recently erected at the M. E. parsonage has all the spouting attached, and is now ready for the painters—but good gracious, don't everybody volunteer as painters; a large number of small cash donations will answer the purpose admirably. There must of course, be provisions made for a new board walk in front, consequently any excess will be so appropriated; this will also be a public improvement.

BRUSH VALLEY ITEMS.

The Late News as Seen by Our Live Correspondent.

One of the campmeeting negroes was seriously ill over Sunday.

There were thousands of people at the negro campmeeting on Sunday.

Quite a number of our people attended the Green Burr campmeeting over Sunday.

Our farmers have long been wishing for rain, and Monday we had a good rain.

Reuben Bierly, of Rebersburg, is touching up his house with a coat of paint.

Henry L. Gilbert, of Detroit, Mich., came home last week; all were glad to see him.

Forest Ocker, of Union county, was the guest of Charles Bierly, at Rebersburg, over Sunday.

The so called enemies are no more a visible mote in some of our peoples eyes since monday.

Miss Jane Miller and her mother Abby, of Rebersburg, left for Buffalo, N. Y., last Thursday.

Miss Lula Erhard, of Rebersburg, was at Green Burr on Sunday, and reports a very pleasant time.

Prof. Harry N. Conser, President of Sunbury High school, is making his annual visit with Dr. Bright.

The Rebersburg water tank, which is in Supt. C. L. Gramley's yard will be moved in the rear of the yard.

Last Thursday Miss Lillie Sholl, the Rebersburg dress maker, left for Lancaster, N. Y., where she will spend her summer vacation.

Miss Lizzie Moyer, of Centre Mills, who recently graduated from the Bloomsburg Normal, entertained her best friend over Sunday.

Mr. Knarr, of Pine, visited Rev. W. W. Sholl over Sunday; on Monday they left for Pine, where Rev. Sholl will hold a protracted meeting.

Our intended postmaster of Rebersburg, is with great patience awaiting his term. But after all it pays to be awake as long as the bird is uncaged.

C. O. Malory, the popular man of Kreamerville, is again working at his new home at Rebersburg, and no doubt Cal will soon show the public what kind of a house a creamery man can build.

An interesting game of ball was played on Saturday at Rebersburg; Spring Mills and Rebersburg, resulting in 9 to 13 in favor of Spring Mills. Boys wake up; this does not sound well for us.

OAK HALL.

What Has Occurred During the Past Week up the Valley.

Dora Gramley was home on a visit over Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Knoff is on the sick list at this writing.

James Runkle, of Tusseyville, transacted business at this place Tuesday.

Mrs. Johnston and children, of Hollidaysburg, are visiting at J. G. Irvins.

C. W. Korman and wife, of Buffalo Run, made some short calls in our town Sunday.

A great many from this place attended the Bush meeting at Linden Hall Sunday.

Donna Krumrine, of Harrisburg, is visiting with the family of T. F. Gramley, at this place.

Mrs. Compton, of Lancaster, has been visiting for some time at the home of J. J. Tressler.

Carrie Carson, of Bellefonte, was the guest of her friend, Bertha Armstrong, at this place, last week.

Annie Kaup and Lizzie Rupp, of this place, spent Saturday among friends at Houserville.

Mrs. Heltman and children, of Mackeyville, were visitors at D. Kormans several days last week.

Potters Mills.

The masons are busy erecting the wall for the new store building.

Mr. Gill, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday with his lady friend at this place.

Ed. Allison is operating his stone quarry; he expects to run the crusher.

Miss Lucy Evans and Miss Thompson, of Williamsport, are visiting in this place.

R. C. Palmer and Mrs. J. L. Armstrong, of Oak Hall, visited friends here Tuesday.

Quite a number of people from our town attended the Bush meeting at Linden Hall Sunday.

Rev. Fencetemaker, of Lock Haven, delivered a very able sermon in the Mountain school house Sunday afternoon.

Daniel Slagle, of Spring Mills, is plastering the new house for Mrs. Carson. He is a first-class workman, and is not afraid to show his work.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862 when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making the greatest cut sale of all lines of summer clothing in the country, and every article offered is a genuine bargain. The prices have been cut in half and the goods are going rapidly. His counters must be cleared for new stock and price cuts little figure when a clearance sale is on.

The Labor of getting 1095 Meals

confronts some one in every home each year. Whoever the work devolves upon should know about

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

It's a labor-saver—a woman-saver. Without the long and wearying peeling, chopping, boiling, seeding and mixing, a woman can quickly make mince pie, fruit pudding, or fruit cake that will be the delight of her household. Since None Such is sold everywhere there is no more need of making your own mince meat than of making your own yeast. Try one package—10 cents. Take no substitutes.

Send your address, naming this paper, & we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Poppins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Star Store.

It is not a hard matter to tell why our trade is increasing right along. It is this. We sell for the cash only, trust nobody, treat everybody alike, and scrape in the hard cash with every sale. More than this, we have

One Price to Everybody,

Very little expense, no accounts to collect, and why can't we sell cheap? We do and we will.

Look Here Again!

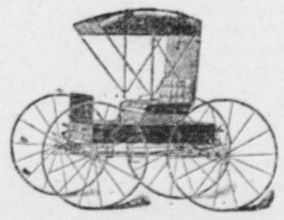
60 in. Turkey Red Table Linen, per yd	27c
Fancy Turkish Towel, 21x52 in	10c
Ladies' Storm Rubbers	37c
Webster's Unab. Dictionary, 1500 pages	99c
Ajax Syrup, very popular, per gal	25c
The popular Exton Cracker; per lb	10c
Arbuckles Coffee, 2 for	25c
7 bars Star Soap	25c
25 lbs. Roller Flour	55c
49 lbs. Roller Flour	$1 19
Best Headlight Oil, per gal	9c
Mason's Glass Jars, pts., qts., ½ gal., 60c, 65c, 69c.	

Hundreds of others equally low, if you miss these, and fail to save any money for the Grangers' Picnic, don't blame us.

Terms—Cash before delivey.

G. O. BENNER.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $45.00

Buggy Wheels with, round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

FARMERS,

Take Notice!

While I am advertising the highest prices paid for wheat, and selling both Hard and Soft Coal at the lowest possible prices, I wish to say to my customers that I expect to keep in stock

A Full Line of Fertilizers,

Made by the Detrick Fertilizer & Chemical Co., of Baltimore. I am also prepared to fill any order for Salt, no difference how large, at the lowest possible prices.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all who have so liberally patronized me in the past year, and will appreciate their support in the future.

In Fertilizers, I will meet any price on earth, taking into consideration the same grade of goods.

G. W. OCKER,

Centre Hall, - - Penna.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.56 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 2.55 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.04 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.25 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m. 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p. m.,

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.

J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.			p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE		10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL		†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	†11 30	Lve		Arr.	2 40	†6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	†11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5.30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)		†4 30		
7 22	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)				†7 30
p. m.	a. m	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 19 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‖	8‖	2‖	STATIONS. Ar,	Lv.	WESTWARD 1‖	7‖	11‖
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Colerville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——B. D. Brisbin is attending court this week as a juror.

——Clyde Smith spent a couple days of last week in Madisonburg.

——John Meyer and John J. Bollinger were down to Penn Hall on Tuesday.

——Miss Ella Hunter, of Boalsburg, visited at the home of J. D. Murray last week.

——Miss Lucy Evans, of Williamsport, is visiting her parents at Potters Mills.

——Dr. VanValzah and Major Huss, two of Spring Mills' good citizens, were in town Monday.

——Mrs. H. W. Kreamer and Miss Helen Bartholomew spent several days this week in Bellefonte.

——Miss Metta Winters, of Williamsport, was the guest of Miss Sallie McClenahan over Sunday.

——Cyrus Brumgard and wife, of Millheim, were visiting at the home of Mr. James Alexander over Sunday.

——Miss Anna Dinges and George Krumbine left yesterday on the Pennsylvania R. R. excursion to Asbury Park.

——Our good soldier friend, Jerry Shreffler, has been laid up for the last week with a severe attack of dysentery.

——Mrs. Belle Ward, of Bellefonte, spent Thursday and Friday of last week with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street.

——George Nerhood and sister, Miss Anna, of Rebersburg, were visiting their brother, Ed. Nerhood, in town, yesterday.

——S. T. Lobaugh and family, who recently moved from here to Mifflintown, where he opened a bakery, are here visiting friends.

——Mrs. W. O. Rearick is among those from this community who are taking in the Grangers' picnic at Williams Grove this week.

——Rev. C. H. Goodling, the former United Evangelical minister of the Centre Hall charge, but now at Bellefonte, was calling on his old friends here last Saturday.

——Miss Jessica Herr, of Salona, and Miss Anna Knight, of Lock Haven, who had been the guests of Miss Tace Kreamer for about ten days, returned to their homes last Saturday.

——Dr. McCluney Radcliff and family, who had been visiting at the home of J. Shannon Boal and other friends in the vicinity, returned to their home in Philadelphia last week.

——J. Emory Hoy, of Philadelphia, arrived last Saturday on a visit to his home at State College, and in Centre Hall, to join his wife who has been here the past two weeks.

——Julian Fleming arrived here last Friday and will likely remain for some time. He has been located in the Pittsburg district for a large farm implement house, covering that territory as general agent.

——Victor Crawford, of Philadelphia, and Arthur Crawford, of Mifflinburg, spent Sunday in Centre Hall, with their brother, Frank Crawford. The young men made the run up and back from Mifflinburg by bicycle.

——Christopher Murray, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Mrs. H. F. Bitner and two sons, of Millersville, left for their respective homes last Thursday afternoon after a visit with their parents here, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray.

——Charles P. Hewes, Esq., of Bellefonte, one of Centre county's leading attorneys, spent Sunday with friends in Potters Mills and Centre Hall. Charley has become a confirmed bicyclist and made the run on his wheel.

——Sumner Hosterman, Frank Ross and John Thomas played with the Spring Mills ball team last Saturday and helped them to do up the Rebersburg team to the tune of 13 to 9. Several of our boys went along to see the game.

——Miss Brown, of Lewisburg, is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Hosterman since Monday. She has been instructing the children in the "Tom Thumb Wedding," which will be rendered at a later date for the benefit of the church.

——Rev. Dr. Wagner, pastor of the Reformed church at Allentown, Pa., after an absence of about seventeen years, is visiting friends and relatives in the valley. For several days he has been entertained at the home of D. K. Geiss.

——Rev. Warner, pastor of the Lutheran church, of Northumberland, Pa., was the guest of Rev. Rearick over Sunday. He visited the congregations of the Centre Hall charge in the interests of the Susquehanna University at Selinsgrove. Rev. Warner several years ago was pastor of the Pine Grove Mills charge.

——Mr. John F. Breon, of Spring Mills, was in Centre Hall Monday on a business trip, and found enough time before returning to pay this office a visit. Mr. Breon has been a subscriber to the REPORTER for at least thirty years, being among the first subscribers. He is a very pleasant gentleman, and has been a very successful farmer.

——Dr. R. G. H. Hayes, of Bellefonte, is frequently seen driving through the town on his way to Milroy, where he is attending the wife of Rev. White, who is a sister of Judge Beaver. The Dr. performed an operation upon Mrs. White for appendicitis. Dr. Hayes stands to the front in Centre county's medical profession.

——Ira C. Korman, of Oak Hall, the hustling farm implement agent, was in town Monday. Mr. Korman informs us that his business this year was larger than ever, and among it he sold ten binders. Next year he will buy a car load to supply his trade, and has placed his order for that many machines.

——J. Witney McCormick arrived here on Tuesday evening from Charleston, South Carolina. He came by steamer to New York. Wit was engaged in the furniture business in Centre Hall some years ago, and is now employed in one of the largest undertaking establishments in Charleston. He will visit his mother at Tyrone, and take in other points in his native state before returning again to the south.

——Ex-Sheriff Benjamin F. Schaeffer, of Nittany, was in Centre Hall yesterday, and before leaving town, made a short call at the REPORTER office. Mr. Schaeffer was elected by a big majority on the Democratic ticket in 1872, and was a popular official in serving the duties of his office. This was the first visit he has made to our town for over twenty years, or since he went out of office. The the buildings ended at the woods down street, and he was somewhat surprised at the improvements and growth of the town in that decade. Mr. Schaeffer is still an old line Democrat, and is always interested in the welfare of the party. He is the father of ex-Prothonotary L. A. Schaeffer, who served two terms in office.

NEW GOLD FINDS.

Two Men from Pittston Get $85,000 Each.—Golden Accounts.

F. O'Reilly, Frank Flanigan and P. O'Brien have arrived at Tacoma from Klondike, and claim to have $85,000 each in dust, nuggets and drafts issued at Dawson. They left Klondike on July 6 and were the last men out, having come overland via Skaguay.

O'Reilly says there were nearly six tons of dust, worth over $2,000,000, at Dawson when they left. The owners in most instances were going to St. Michael on the next river steamer and coming down on the steamers Portland and Excelsior.

Flanigan and O'Brien are in Portland, and will leave for their old home in Pittston. O'Reilly will winter in Ireland. They went to Yukon two years ago, and after a year of fruitless prospecting secured claims 37 and 39 on Bonanza Creek, which they expect to yield $500,000. They claim to have a pay streak sixty feet wide for 200 feet along the creek bottom and have worked only eight feet of its length.

They estimate that the Klondike district will produce fully $10,000,000 this winter. An immense area on the Yukon remains unprospected, and other streams no less rich will be found.

Two years ago O'Reilly was a section foreman on the Northern Pacific Railway. He was discharged for drinking and started for Yukon. Dawson, he says, now has 3500 people.

Saloons and gambling houses occupy the best buildings. Every one gambles and drinks. He advises none to start North this fall, and says many of those now rushing in will leave their bones on the trail.

Interesting Data.

The Bellefonte correspondent to the Williamsport *Grit* furnishes the following interesting data: Centre county contains 14,524 taxables, 195,471 acres of cleared land, and 141,837 acres of timber land. The assessed value of real estate in the county is $12,741,252; value of real estate exempt from taxes is $2,575,140, leaving the value of real estate taxable at $11,160,102. There are 7,292 horses, mares, and mules over four years old in the county, valued at $236,860, and 7,546 cattle, over four years old, the assessed value being $107,479. Salaries, emoluments of office, post of profits, trades, etc., are valued at $467,097. The aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes at three mills on a dollar is $11,977,546; the county tax on that amount is $35,932.64. The amount of money on interest in the county, including mortgages, judgments, bonds, notes, stocks, etc., is $2,739,290. Omnibusses, stages, hacks, cabs, etc., in the county are valued at $3,153. The total amount of property subject to four mills tax on a dollar, including stages, money at interest, etc., is $2,742,443, the taxes on same being $10,969.53. The state refunds to the county three-fourths of the latter sum.

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——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Clinton County Republicans.

The Clinton county Republicans held their convention on 19, and nominated the following ticket: O. S. Kelsey, of Flemington, for register and recorder; John Berryn, of Loganton, for Jury Commissioner; J. A. Bickford, of Lock Haven, and Omar Fisher, of Renova, delegates to the state convention.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Aug. 19	74	50	part cloudy.
" 20	71	56	part cloudy.
" 21	76	48	part cloudy.
" 22	80	57	clear.
" 23	71	57	cloudy.
" 24	74	60	cloudy.
" 25	—	59	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 19, at night, .23 inch; on 23, at night, thunder shower, .40 inch rain.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

New Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	30
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	5

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—THERE WILL be exposed at public sale, at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1897,

At one o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate: Bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClintic heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rachau and M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs, and land of J. P. Ross heirs, containing

—131 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES.—

About ten acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a large stone dwelling house, suitable for two families, one large bank barn, spring house, pig stable and buggy shed and corn house combined, together with other necessary outbuildings. A choice young orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, together with plenty of the best of water close to the buildings. The farm is in a desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. station and 2¼ miles of Rising Springs station, and one of the best producing farms in the valley. Public road close to the house.

Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale by M. L. RISHEL,
Executor etc. of Catharine Rishel.

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, BERTHA M. KLINE, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation whatever, I hereby caution all persons against selling her any goods on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

GEORGE W. KLINE,
aug26-3t Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Boozer, deceased, late of Centre Hall boro, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. DAUBERMAN, Administrator.
Centre Hall.

NOTICE.—TO THE BOROUGH OF CENtre Hall, C. F. Deininger, President of the Council: The Centre Hall Water Company, a corporation incorporated under the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the eleventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, and its several supplements, hereby notifies you the said borough of Centre Hall, and C. F. Deininger, President of the Council, that the said Borough has no right or authority in law to erect water works to supply the citizens of the Borough of Centre Hall with water. We noticed in the *Democratic Watchman* of last Friday, that the borough had advertised for proposals and bids for the erection of such water works. We hereby expressly notify you that such an attempt and such act will be in violation of our charter rights. The 16th section of the aforesaid Act of Assembly provides a method by which you can become possessed of the present water works by compliance therewith. We are ready and ever have been ready to enter into negotiations with you for the purchase of our works according to the provisions of the law. If therefore, you proceed as indicated in your published advertisement, you proceed at your peril, and will be held accountable, not only for the injury that may result to us, but also for the misappropriation of the funds of the Borough.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.
Centre Hall, Pa., August 23, 1897.

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7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

The Many Temptations Which Beset Young Men—Evils Resulting From Getting Into Debt—An Irreligious Life Always Destroys Young Men's Morals.

TEXT: "As an ox to the slaughter."—Proverbs vii., 22.

There is nothing in the voice or manner of the butcher to indicate to the ox that there is death ahead. The ox thinks he is going on to a rich pasture field of clover where all day long he will revel in the herbaceous luxuriance, but after awhile the men and the boys close in upon him with sticks and stones and shouting and drive him though bars and into a doorway, where he is fastened, and with well aimed stroke the ax fells him, and so the anticipation of the redolent pasture field is completely disappointed. So many a young man has been driven on by temptation to what he thought would be paradisiacal enjoyment, but after awhile influences with darker hue and swarthier arm close in upon him, and he finds that instead of making an excursion into a garden he has been driven "as an ox to the slaughter."

We are apt to blame young men for being destroyed when we ought to blame the influences that destroy them. Society slaughters a great many young men by the behest: "You must keep up appearances. Whatever be your salary, you must dress as well as others, you must give wine and brandy to as many friends, you must smoke as costly cigars, you must give as expensive entertainments and you must live in as fashionable a boarding house. If you haven't the money, borrow. If you can't borrow, make a false entry or subtract here and there a bill from a bundle of bank bills. You will only have to make the deception a little while. In a few months or in a year or two you can make it all right. Nobody will be hurt by it, nobody will be the wiser. You yourself will not be damaged." By that awful process 100,000 men have been slaughtered for time and slaughtered for eternity.

Suppose you borrow. There is nothing wrong about borrowing money. There is hardly a man who has not sometimes borrowed money. Vast estates have been built on a borrowed dollar. But there are two kinds of borrowed money, money borrowed for the purpose of starting or keeping up legitimate enterprise and expense and money borrowed to get that which you can do without. The first is right, the other is wrong. If you have money enough of your own to buy a coat, however plain, and then you borrow money for a dandy's outfit, you have taken the first revolution of the wheel down grade. Borrow for necessities; that may be well. Borrow for the luxuries; that tips your prospects over in the wrong direction.

The Bible distinctly says the borrower is servant of the lender. It is a bad state of things when you have to go down some other street to escape meeting some one whom you owe. If young men knew what is the despotism of being in debt, more of them would keep out of it. What did debt do for Lord Bacon, with a mind towering above the centuries? It induced him to take bribes and convict himself as a criminal before all ages. What did debt do for Walter Scott, broken hearted at Abbotsford? Kept him writing until his hand gave out in paralysis to keep the sheriff away from his pictures and statuary. Better for him if he had minded the maxim which he had chiseled over the fireplace at Abbotsford, "Waste not, want not."

The trouble is, my friends, that people do not understand the ethics of going in debt, and that if you purchase goods with no expectation of paying for them, or go into debts which you cannot meet, you steal just so much money. If I go into a grocer's store and I buy sugars and coffees and meats with no capacity to pay for them, and no intention of paying for them, I am more dishonest than if I go into the store, and when the grocer's face is turned the other way I fill my pockets with the articles of merchandise and carry off a ham. In the one case I take the merchant's time, and I take the time of his messenger to transfer the goods to my house, while in the other case I take none of the time of the merchant, and I wait upon myself, and I transfer the goods without any trouble to him. In other words, a sneak thief is not so bad as a man who contracts debts he never expects to pay.

Yet in all our cities there are families who move every May day to get into proximity to other grocers and meatshops and apothecaries. They owe everybody within half a mile of where they now live, and next May they will move into a distant part of the city, finding a new lot of victims. Meanwhile you, the honest family in the new house, are bothered day by day by the knocking at the door of disappointed bakers and butchers and dry goods dealers and newspaper carriers, and you are asked where your predecessor is. You do not know. It was arranged you should not know. Meanwhile your predecessor has gone to some distant part of the city, and the people who have anything to sell have sent their wagons and stopped there to solicit the "valuable" custom of the new neighbor, and he, the new neighbor, with great complacency and an air of affluence, orders the finest steaks and the highest priced sugars and the best of the canned fruits and perhaps all the newspapers. And the debts will keep on accumulating until he gets his goods on the 30th of next April in the furniture cart.

No wonder that so many of our merchants fail in business. They are swindled into bankruptcy by these wandering Arabs, these nomads of city life. They cheat the grocer out of the green apples which make them sick, the physician who attends them during their distress and the undertaker who fits them out for departure from the neighborhood where they owe everybody when they pay the debt of nature, the only debt they ever do pay.

Now our young men are coming up in this depraved state of commercial ethics, and I am solicitous about them. I want to warn them against being slaughtered on the sharp edges of debt. You want many things you have not, my young friends. You shall have them if you have patience and honesty and industry. Certain lines of conduct always lead out to certain successes.

There is a law which controls even those things that seem haphazard. I have been told by those who have observed that it is possible to calculate just how many letters will be sent to the dead letter office every year through misdirection; that it is possible to calculate just how many letters will be detained for lack of postage stamps through the forgetfulness of the senders, and that it is possible to tell just how many people will fall in the streets by slipping on an orange peel. In other words, there are no accidents. The most insignificant event you ever heard of is the link between two eternities—the eternity of the past and the eternity of the future. Head the right way, young man, and you will come out at the right goal.

Bring me a young man and tell me what his physical health is and what his mental caliber and what his habits, and I will tell you what will be his destiny for this world and his destiny for the world to come, and I will not make five inaccurate prophecies out of the 500. All this makes me solicitous in regard to young men, and I want to make them nervous in regard to the contraction of unpayable debts.

When a young man will rash and of choice, having the comforts of life, goes into the contraction of unpayable debts, he knows not into what he goes. The creditors get after the debtor, the pack of hounds in full cry, and alas for the reindeer. They jingle his doorbell before he gets up in the morning, they jingle his doorbell after he has gone to bed at night. They meet him as he comes off his front steps. They send him a postal card or a letter in curtest style, telling him to pay up. They attach his goods. They want cash or a note at thirty days or a note on demand. They call him a knave. They say he lies. They want him disciplined in the church. They want him turned out of the bank. They come at him from this side and from that side and from before and from behind and from above and from beneath, and he is insulted and gibbeted and sued and dunned and sworn at until he gets the nervous dyspepsia, gets neuralgia, gets liver complaint, gets heart disease, gets convulsive disorder, gets consumption.

Now he is dead, and you say, "Of course they will let him alone." Oh, no! Now they are watchful to see whether there are any unnecessary expenses at the obsequies, to see whether there is any useless handle on the casket, to see whether there is any surplus plait on the shroud, to see whether the hearse is costly or cheap, to see whether the flowers sent to the casket have been bought by the family or donated, to see in whose name the deed to the grave is made out. Then they ransack the bereft household, the books, the pictures, the carpets, the chairs, the sofa, the piano, the mattresses, the pillow on which he died. Cursed be debt! For the sake of your own happiness, for the sake of good morals, for the sake of your immortal soul, for God's sake, young man, as far as possible keep out of it!

But I think more young men are slaughtered through irreligion. Take away a young man's religion and you make him the prey of evil. We all know that the Bible is the only perfect system of morals. Now, if you want to destroy a young man's morals, take his Bible away. How will you do that? Well, you will caricature his reverence for the Scriptures, you will take all those incidents of the Bible which can be made mirth of—Jonah's whale, Sampson's foxes, Adam's rib. Then you will caricature eccentric Christians or inconsistent Christians. Then you will pass off as your own all those hackneyed arguments against Christianity which are as old as Tom Paine, as old as Voltaire, as old as sin. Now you have captured his Bible, and you have taken his strongest fortress. The way is comparatively clear, and all the gates of his soul are set open in invitation to the sins of earth and the sorrows of death, that they may come in and drive the stake for their encampment.

A steamer 1500 miles from shore, with broken rudder and lost compass, and hulk leaking fifty gallons the hour, is better off than a young man when you have robbed him of his Bible. Have you ever noticed how despicably mean it is to take away the world's Bible without proposing a substitute? It is meaner than coming to a sick man and steal his medicine, meaner than to come to a cripple and steal his crutch, meaner than to come to a pauper and steal his crust, meaner than to come to a poor man and burn his house down. It is the worst of all larcenies to steal the Bible which has been crutch and medicine and food and eternal home to so many. What a generous and magnanimous business infidelity has gone into—this splitting up of lifeboats and taking away of fire escapes and extinguishing of lighthouses! I come out and I say to such people, "What are you doing all this for?" "Oh," they say, "just for fun." It is such fun to see Christians try to hold on to their Bibles! Many of them have lost loved ones and have been told that there is a resurrection, and it is such fun to tell them there will be no resurrection! Many of them have believed that Christ came to carry the burdens and to heal the wounds of the world, and it is such fun to tell them they will have to be their own savior! Think of the meanest thing you ever heard of, then go down 1000 feet underneath it, and you will find yourself at the top of a stairs 100 miles long; go to the bottom of the stairs, and you will find a ladder 1000 miles long; then go to the foot of the ladder and look off a precipice half as far as from here to China, and you will find the headquarters of the meanness that would rob this world of its only comfort in life, its only peace in death and its only hope for immortality. Slaughter a young man's faith in God, and there is not much more left to slaughter.

Now what has become of the slaughtered? Well, some of them are in their father's or mother's house, broken down in health, waiting to die; others are in the hospital, others are in the cemetery, or, rather, their bodies are, for their souls have gone on to retribution. Not much prospect for a young man who started life with good health and good education and a Christian example set him, and opportunity of usefulness, who gathered all his treasures and put them in one box, and then dropped it into the sea.

Now, how is this wholesale slaughter to be stopped? There is not a person who is not interested in that question. The object of my sermon is to put a weapon in each of your hands for your own defense. Wait not for Young Men's Christian Associations to protect you or churches to protect you. Appealing to God for help, take care of yourself.

First, have a room somewhere that you can call your own. Whether it be the back parlor of a fashionable boarding house or a room in the fourth story of a cheap lodging I care not. Only have that one room your fortress. Let not the dissipater or unclean step over the threshold. If they come up the long flight of stairs and knock at the door, meet them face to face and kindly yet firmly refuse them admittance. Have a few family portraits on the wall, if you brought them with you from your country home. Have a Bible on the stand. If you can afford it and can play on one, have an instrument of music—harp or flute or cornet or melodeon or violin or piano. Every morning before you leave that room pray. Every night after you come home in that room pray. Make that room your Gibraltar, your Sevastopol, your Mount Zion. Let no bad book or newspaper come into that room any more than you would allow a cobra to coil on your table.

Take care of yourself. Nobody else will take care of you. Your help will not come up two or three or four flights of stairs; your help will come through the roof, down from heaven, from that God who in the 6000 years of the world's history never betrayed a young man who tried to be good and a Christian. Let me say in regard to your adverse worldly circumstances, in passing, that you are on a level now with those who are finally to succeed. Mark my words, young man, and think of it thirty years from now. You will find that those who thirty years from now are the millionaires of this country, who are the orators of the country, who are the poets of the country, who are the strong merchants of the country, who are the great philanthropists of the country—mightiest in church and State—are this morning on a level with you, not an inch above, and in straitened circumstances now.

There is no class of persons that so stir my sympathies as young men in great cities. Not quite enough salary to live on, and all the temptations that come from that deficit. Invited on all hands to drink, and their exhausted nervous system seeming to demand stimulus. Their religion caricatured by the most of the clerks in the store and most of the operatives in the factory. The rapids of temptation and death rushing against that young man forty miles the hour, and he in a frail boat headed up stream, with nothing but a broken oar to work with. Unless Almighty God help them they will go under.

Ah, when I told you to take care of yourself you misunderstood me if you thought I meant you are to depend upon human resolution, which may be dissolved in the foam of the wine cup or may be blown out with the first gust of temptation. Here is the helmet, the sword of the Lord God Almighty. Clothe yourself in that panoply, and you shall not be put to confusion. Sin pays well neither in this world nor the next, but right thinking and right believing and right acting will take you in safety through this life and in transport through the next.

I never shall forget a prayer I heard a young man make some fifteen years ago. It was a very short prayer, but it was a tremendous prayer: "O Lord, help us! We find it so very easy to do wrong and so hard to do right! Lord, help us!" That prayer, I warrant you, reached the ear of God and reached His heart. And there are 100 men who have found out—1000 young men, perhaps, who have found out—that very thing. It is so very easy to do wrong and so hard to do right.

I got a letter one day, only one paragraph, which I shall read:

"Having moved around somewhat, I have run across many young men of intelligence, ardent strivers after that will-o'-the-wisp—fortune—and of one of these I would speak. He was a young Englishman of twenty-three or twenty-four years, who came to New York, where he had no acquaintances, with barely sufficient to keep him a couple of weeks. He had been tenderly reared, perhaps I should say too tenderly, and was not used to earning his living and found it extremely difficult to get any position that he was capable of filling. After many vain efforts in this direction he found himself on a Sunday evening in Brooklyn, near your church, with about $3 left of his small capital. Providence seemed to lead him to your door, and he determined to go in and hear you. He told me his going to hear you that night was undoubtedly the turning point in his life, for when he went into your church he felt desperate, but while listening to your discourse his better nature got the mastery. I truly believe from what this young man told me that your sounding the depths of his heart that night alone brought him back to his God whom he was so near leaving."

That is the echo of multitudes. I am not preaching an abstraction, but a great reality. O friendless young man, O prodigal young man, O broken hearted young man, discouraged young man, wounded young man, I commend to you Christ this day, the best friend a man ever had. He meets you this morning. Despise not that emotion rising in your soul; it is divinely lifted. Look into the face of Christ. Lift one prayer to your father's God, to your mother's God, and this morning get the pardoning blessing. Now, while I speak, you are at the forks of the road, and this is the right road, and that is the wrong road, and I see you start on the right road.

One Sabbath morning at the close of the service I saw a gold watch of the world renowned and deeply lamented violinist, Ole Bull. You remember he died in his island home off the coast of Norway. That gold watch he had kept wound up day after day through his last illness, and then he said to his companion, "Now, I want to wind this watch as long as I can, and then when I am gone I want you to keep it wound up until it goes to my friend, Dr. Doremus, in New York, and then he will keep it wound up until his life is done, and then I want the watch to go to his young son, my especial favorite."

The great musician who more than any other artist had made the violin speak, and sing, and weep, and laugh, and triumph—for it seemed when he drew the bow across the strings as if all earth and heaven shivered in delighted sympathy—the great musician, in a room looking off upon the sea, and surrounded by his favorite instruments of music, closed his eyes in death. While all the world was mourning at his departure sixteen crowded steamers fell into line of funeral procession to carry his body to the mainland. There were 50,000 of his countrymen gathered in an amphitheater of the hills waiting to hear the eulogium, and it was said when the great orator of the day with stentorian voice began to speak the 50,000 people on the hillsides burst into tears. Oh, that was the close of a life that had done so much to make the world happy! But I have to tell you, young man, if you live right and die right, that was a tame scene compared with that which will greet you when from the galleries of heaven the 144,000 shall accord with Christ in crying, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" And the influences that on earth you put in motion will go down from generation to generation, the influences you wound up handed to your children, and their influences wound up and handed to their children, until watch and clock are no more needed to mark the progress, because time itself shall be no longer.

HORSES WANTED IN ALASKA.

They Are Worth From $20 to $40 on the Klondike.

Cattlemen are buying horses for from $2 to $5 east of the Cascade Mountains in Washington and selling them readily for from $20 to $40 for Klondike packing purposes. The horses will be used to pack supplies over the mountain passes, and when they can be used no longer for packing purposes they will be driven to Dawson City and sold for dog meat at ten cents per pound.

For several years horses have been a drug on the market. Thousands of head have been bought at from $1 to $2.50 apiece and slaughtered and canned. This meat has sold freely in Japan and Europe, but on the Pacific coast canned horse is not salable. Several cattlemen have already cleared large sums on the sale of horses for the Klondike country. The Indian tribes of the coast ranges have also realized handsomely on the demand for good pack ponies.

JAPAN IS HARD UP.

Treasury Said to Be Seriously Embarrassed For Ready Money.

The Japanese Government is seriously embarrassed financially owing to the rapid pace at which the nation has been going since the war with China.

Civilization has necessitated increased expenditures in every direction, particularly in building railroads, telegraph lines, new Government buildings, improving harbors and strengthening the army and navy.

The treasury was not directly benefited by the big war indemnity paid by China, because it has been kept in England to pay for new war ships and armament. Owing to the increased expenditures during the past year all the Government's reserve funds are exhausted.

There is great need of rain in Korea, and the Governor has sent priests to the mountains to petition the gods for showers. It is certain large importations of grain will be necessary.

A WARNING TO THE GOLD SEEKERS.

Hardships Sure and Starvation For Many Almost Certain.

L. M. Turner, who has spent eleven years in Alaska and the Arctic regions in the employ of the Government, says in an interview: "It is about time to call a halt on this mad rush to the Klondike gold fields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can, relying on others to help them. That help will be meagre enough and scores will certainly endure hardships that death alone will relieve. The transportation companies cannot possibly accommodate the number going by way of St. Michaels. The small river steamers will not afford room for one-third the number going by the route. The provisions will have to be furnished by the transportations companies, and two-thirds of the passengers will board at St. Michaels or along the Yukon, and they will not see Dawson City until next spring. Many of those who go by the way of Dyea will be compelled to winter at the headwaters of the Yukon."

Now Officially "Klondike."

It was officially decided by the Geological Survey, Washington, that in the future the name of the river on which the gold fields are located should be spelled with an i instead of y, as has been observed heretofore. The spelling has been more frequently Klondyke than Klondike, but the latter is now the correct way.

Crush of Office Seekers.

It has been found necessary to raise the floor of the White House lobby, which has been crushed down a distance of four inches by the swarming office seekers.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Good Hog Pasture—Improved Grain Shock—Clearing Fence Corners—Preventing After Swarms, Etc., Etc.

GOOD HOG PASTURE.

At the Oklahoma experiment station a large quantity of excellent pasturage for hogs has been secured by sowing broadcast a mixture of Japan or soy beans, Kaffir and sorghum. The pigs evidently prefer the beans. The crop outgrowing the ability of the pigs to consume it, cows have been pastured on the plot to their great satisfaction.—New England Homestead.

IMPROVED GRAIN SHOCK.

According to a writer in the Farm Journal nine bundles of grain make a better "shock" than the old-fashioned dozen. Get up four in a cross, then four more, one in each of the spaces between two of the first four, and cap with the ninth, well broken, and the tops toward the prevailing wind. If well set, that is, each sheaf standing on its own bottom and thoroughly closed in at the top, such a shock will stand a stiff windstorm and a three days' rain without harm.

CLEARING FENCE CORNERS.

Nothing more clearly shows the painstaking and careful farmer than to have fence corners between fields or along the roadside kept free from weeds, grass or shrubs. As a rule all the old-time fence corners were kept scrupulously clean. A good deal of valuable hay was made from what the scythe reached in and cut there. But when the horse mower and the self-binding reaper came into use, it every year became harder to find anybody who could be hired to clear out the fence corners. The result was that the axe rather than the scythe was required, and the growth, instead of being restricted to fence corners, encroached each year more on the cultivated fields.—Boston Cultivator.

PREVENTING AFTER-SWARMS.

The best way to prevent after-swarms is to have all the bees that can fly go with the first swarm, and this is the way we manage it. Have all colonies strong, even if it should be necessary to double them up in spring, so that they will swarm at the beginning of the honey flow. Then hive the prime swarm on the old stand, removing the super, if any, from the parent hive to the swarm; then set the parent hive on top of the swarm's hive and allow it to remain there two or three days. All the young bees that have ever been out of the hive, when they come out, will go in below with the swarm. About the afternoon of the second day, if the weather has been favorable, the parent colony will have become so depleted of bees that they will give up swarming a second time, and will begin to carry out drone-brood. It is then safe to carry them to a new location; they will not swarm again, but will build up to a strong colony, and will store some fall honey and be a good colony to winter. In this way we get extra strong colonies that will store more honey than the two together would if the queen-cells had been cut out. Crowd the brood chamber with bees instead of contracting it.

FORCING CHICKS RAPIDLY.

One of the results of brooding chicks in the brooder is that they feather very rapidly, and the pullets mature much sooner than when they are hatched under hens and run at large. In fact, young pullets raised in brooders have been known to begin laying before they were four months old, even when but large enough to be sent to market. This is due to the forcing process practised. Those who feed young chicks heavily overlook the fact that they are kept very warm in the brooder-house, and they do not require as heavy feeding as if exposed to the cold. Young chicks always begin to feather as soon as they are two or three days old, which is weakening, but this is also due in many cases to the forcing process. Brahma and Cochin chicks do not feather so rapidly as some other kinds, but it is usually the case that quite a lot of the chicks perish from rapid feathering. There is no remedy to prevent this difficulty except to reduce the food and not feed oftener than three times a day, using meat and a little linseed meal and a proportion of bulky food. It is never necessary to force young chicks before they are eight weeks old, as they will lose more weight than they will gain, and there will also be less liability of loss of chicks.

CARE OF THE HORSE.

In cleaning up the stables remember the troughs and mangers.

Bad feet in the colt often ruin the value of an otherwise valuable horse.

The value of an old horse depends very largely upon his treatment while young.

Growing colts need plenty of exercise and good grooming to make a good growth.

Half blood horses may do well enough for work, but they should never be used for breeding.

Treat your horses as you would wish to be treated if you were dumb, and serving a master.

Look out for your horse's shoulders. No horse can do his duty with a sore shoulder, to say nothing of his suffering.

The feet and legs of horses used in the mud should have particular attention, or they will have "scratches" first thing you know.

Have all the parts of the harness soft and pliable, and well fitting to the animal. Treat well the noble servant of man and he will serve you faithfully.

When your colt is ten days' old commence to get it used to the halter. For this method you will find that he will be more easily led when you wean him.

The genealogy of a first class roadster shows many of them to have thoroughbred blood in their veins, it refines blood and muscle, quickens the locomotive force and gives them endurance.

BEST HOG FOR THE FARMER.

"Never buy a pig in a poke," we believe is still good advice, nor we we will add, ever give full credence to all that is told us when buying alleged thoroughbred stock, but ever hold a little mental reservation of doubt for safety's sake, as it were, says James I. Baird in an agricultural paper. Not that there are none strictly honest who deal in this line, but that there are so many not very scrupulous as regards exaggerating the facts in the case and who are usually more energetic in pushing forward their stock.

Now we have it from good authority, as we think, that nothing in the pig line is so questionable as the cant about thoroughbreds. Anway, our own, though limited, experience in the business verifies this. For after a short run with our thoroughbred stock we found it was not a fixed type, but rather the result of careful selection and skiliful management, and so very soon, our fine stock degenerated.

Most if not quite all of our modern breeds are only crosses, and promiscuos crossing and breeding from crosses, is simply taking the back track in breeding. And it does not take long in this way to get back to the original type. And, as just intimated, many of the so-called thoroughbreds are only well-selected models, skillfully pampered, and which will, without much care and skill, revert back to the most dominant type from whence derived.

Now, that which is best for the ordinary farmer is a hog that will yield good his qualities without so much care to prevent deterioration. Indeed it is not verity of pedigree so much—good as this is—as individual excellence, for even though there be but two pigs in a litter, one will prove better than the other even with the same care and keeping. None of our domestic animals are so easily moulded, perhaps, as the hog, hence, in breeding for a purpose, the swine raiser has at his command any qualities he may wish to perpetuate. And, hence, if sows usually bring large litters, the manufacturer of false pedigrees has every opportunity to accomplish his purpose with but little risk of detection.

However the pedigree, the hog that will pay the farmer best is the one that will convert surplus corn into meat, making the greatest number of pounds for the amount of corn consumed, and do it at the earliest age. Such a hog, we believe, is a cross between the Berkshire and the Poland-China. Many, however, give the preference to the latter breed; others again to the former, but from our own experience in the matter, we find that the better qualities of each are found united in the cross. There is an increase of frame and flesh from the Poland-China, and a finer grained quality of meat, which is from the Berkshire, and, perhaps, a little more energy and hardiness. A pig of this cross, slaughtered at the age of eight or ten months, will usually weigh from 200 to 250 pounds, besides the flesh will be of better quality, and of a fair admixture of fat and lean.

In running seed wheat through the fanning mill, give it sufficient wind to blow at least a fourth of the wheat over. This will get away with the lighter grains, large or small, while the screens, properly adjusted, will separate the small grains.

Every year we see a great deal of late-sown wheat that barely clears the clods or the drill marks before the winter sets in. This is bad policy. For best results the wheat should come up early to make a growth that will nearly or quite cover the ground. It is its own best winter protection when it does this.

At the South cow-peas make an excellent preparation for wheat. By plowing the ground deeply and well in spring, before sowing the peas, it will not require plowing in the fall, as a better seed-bed can be secured by the use of a disc and harrow. Peas, being legumes, serve the same purpose as clover in trapping the nitrogen of air.

POULTRY NOTES.

Burying grain usually does away with idle hens.

Healthy fowls pick up their food quickly and relish it.

Build your poultry house so that it can be easily cleaned.

One male to fifty hens, one breeder declares, is plenty.

Pepper is not food, but a stimulant, and must be fed carefully.

Ducks lay in the morning and should not be turned out too early.

Feed one ounce of ground green bone to each fowl every third day.

Young ducks eat more than chickens, but are of marketable size sooner.

Ground clam shells are excellent for layers, but chicks need ground bone.

Some pullets will begin to lay much earlier if males do not run with them.

Kill poultry by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins in the neck.

Lice mites or bed bugs spoil many hatches by drawing the hen from the nest.

Keep sawdust out of the poultry pens. If the fowls eat it, it is likely to pack the crop.

If hens are kept in idleness, you may look out for feather pulling. Keep Biddy busy.

The Toulouse geese sometimes weigh sixty pounds to the pair and are the largest geese.

BEE HINTS.

Covers to hives should not leak, as it will prove very damaging to the bees. The cover to the hive, or rather the lid, should answer all the purposes of a roof, and no other covering is needed, hence the lid is the most important part, and should be well made and painted.

A set of combs that have been built by the bees with foundation, contain too much drone comb as a general thing, and in every case it should be gone through and the drone comb removed. In natural comb building bees do not do the most profitable thing thus, as it is their nature to increase rather than to store surplus honey.

Swarming is the rule with bees during good honey seasons, and if we do not prevent it our crop of honey will be small. On the other hand, if we keep down swarming and give the bees plenty of room, properly arranged, to store honey, the result will be a good honey crop. This can easily be accomplished by removing all queen cells the bees build preparatory to swarming.

Those who keep bees should acquaint themselves with the nature and habits of the same, so they can be successful with them. The loss of queens is perhaps the greatest loss that occurs with bees, and any one should be able to detect this loss by an examination of the interior of the hive. Usually the presence of brood is an indication of the presence of the queen, and when no brood is found it rather indicates that she is not there.

Fish as Food.

Fish is regarded by Sir Henry Thompson as in many cases a preferable food to meat. In Food and Feeding he thus expresses his views on the subject:

"For the sedentary man, whatever his calling in life, whose engagements permit only just that moderate amount of muscular exercise which is in all circumstances essential to health; for a great proportion of women whose habits mostly are not, and often cannot be active, the nutritive elements afforded by fish admirably supply an important part of the body's wants. The moderate amount of flesh-forming material present in fish, and in a form which entails little labor on the digestive organs (for most persons eat less fish than meat), and the facility with which fish may be associated with other elements—some fatty matters, with cereals and vegetables, as well as fruits—place it in the first rank of foods in that mixed dietary which is so suitable to those who lead more or less the kind of life referred to. I by no means say that it should supersede the use of meat altogether, although it may do sometimes with advantage—a point only to be determined in each individual instance after some observation and experiment. For in all cases it is to be remembered that no man who has habitually eaten meat two or three times daily can at once exchange it for fish and cereals or vegetables without some discomfort, to say the least. All radical changes in diet, even in the right direction, require to be gradually made. The stomach conforms slowly when long accustomed to deal with highly nitrogenized animal food, to the task of deriving from unaccustomed materials the support necessary to the body."

End of a Remarkable Romance.

A little, purring kitten rubbed herself last night in a friendly fashion against the great iron bars of the den of Old Paul, the Cincinnati Zoo's famed lion, of whom extreme age has made a pitiable show these many weeks. It was the kitten's way of coaxing Paul to come to say good night to her, for Paul and kittie were the best of friends. She was the only bit of outside life that Paul was ever friendly with.

Kittie has crept shyly up in front of the bars of the old lion's home every night for weeks, and when she mewed to him he came forward and put his great shaggy head as close to her as he could, and they caressed each other.

When kittie came last night and rubbed coaxingly against the bars and mewed softly, Paul just lay still, his head between his paws, and didn't notice her at all. Tiring of coaxing him, the faithful kittie stopped and looked at the noble, great fellow.

A keeper saw her do something that instinct never let her do before. She shyly crept through the big, black iron bars, and going in, caressed the great, bowed head in her most loving way. But there was no response. Then kittie slowly went away, and Paul slept the sleep that knows no waking.

Scores of people who had known the old lion for nearly twenty years had just been visiting him, and hosts of tiny children had tossed him kisses just as death was coming on. He died exactly as Superintendent Stephan a month ago said he would, "as if asleep, with his head between his paws."—New York Telegram.

Courage in Warfare.

There can be little doubt but that the character of modern warfare and modern weapons develops the highest types of personal courage. The terrible destructiveness of the quick-firing Maxim guns, the long and deadly range of the newest rifle, and the devastation of the torpedo, all call forth a moral courage which was unnecessary in the days of fierce hand-to-hand conflict.

The courage required to cooly work machine guns amidst a hurricane of bullets or to dash across an uncovered tract of country where every inch is ploughed with shot, and the mathematical possibilities of escape are infinitesimal, is of a much higher type than that requisite in a hand-to-hand struggle with knife or spear, sword or lance.

The first calls for moral courage, the secondly only animal courage. When the lust of fight and the heat of battle makes man's blood run riot, he will struggle with his fellow man with all the pluck that is in his nature. Two dogs will do virtually the same. Seize one of the dogs, he will turn on you pluckily. Stone him, the probability is that he bolts.

A Bridge Kept in Repair by Mussels.

The Byssus, or silky beard, by which the mussel moors itself to the stone, is a familiar object of our sea rocks. It is in its nature like the silk of the silk-worm and exudes in a glutinous thread from an organ at the base of the foot.

The following is an instance in which the mooring of the mussel was useful to effect a purpose which human skill could not accomplish. A large bridge, with twenty arches, in the town of Biddeford, in Devonshire, crosses the Torridge river near the spot of its junction with the Taw.

The tide flows so very rapidly here that it was found impossible to keep the bridge in repair by means of mortar. The corporation therefore keeps boats employed in bringing mussels to it, and the interstices of the bridge are filled by hand with these mussels.

It is supported from being driven away by the tide entirely by the strong threads which these mussels fix to the stone work, and by an act or grant it is a crime liable to transportation for any person to remove the mussels unless in the presence and by the consent of the corporative trustees.

Insuring His Neighbors' Crops.

An interesting little story comes from North Carolina. Along the banks of the Cape Fear river are lowlands, behind which lies a higher level, or bench. The lowlands are subject to more or less frequent overflow by freshets, which are destructive to crops planted thereon. A number of years ago a farmer, resident in the vicinity, made a very comfortable sum of money by insuring his neighbors' crops against these freshets. His unvarying success as an insurer was for many years a profound mystery to the people of the region. In earlier days his reading of the future would have stamped him as a dealer in the black art. Yet his information came from no occult source. Observation had shown him that a certain species of wasp, which built its home in the ground, built some years on the lowlands, and other years upon the higher level. Experience taught him that when the wasps built on the lowlands there were no freshets, and when they built on the higher ground, the lower would, some time during the season, be submerged. The man had simply noted an instance of that little understood prescience manifested by certain insects and animals, a better knowledge of which might even be of service to our national weather bureau. It was only at his death that he revealed his secret.

Love Your Work.

Nothing is more healthfully stimulating than a genuine love for the pursuit in which one is engaged. Every gain in it is a fresh excitement. Each new method adopted, each new experiment tried, each new tool tested, each new discovery made, is a means of present delight and spur to future effort. But he who drags along an uninteresting succession of days, in which his work is only a compelled drudgery, is deprived alike of incentive and pleasure.

Fulton's First Fare and Passenger.

There was one little incident in Robert Fulton's life about which few people know and which Fulton never forgot. It took place shortly before the return trip of his famous boat's voyage by steam up the Hudson river. At the time all Albany flocked to the wharf, says Harper's Round Table, which relates the story, to see the strange craft, but so timorous were they that few cared to board her. One gentleman, however, not only boarded her, but sought out Fulton, whom he found in the cabin, and the following conversation took place:

"This is Mr. Fulton, I presume?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you return to New York with this boat?"

"We shall try to get back, sir."

"Have you any objection to my returning with you?"

"If you wish to take the chances with us, sir, I have no objection."

"What is the fare?"

After a moment's hesitation, Fulton replied, "Six dollars." And when that amount was laid in his hand he gazed at it a long time, and two big tears rolled down his cheeks. Turning to the passenger, he said,—

"Excuse me, sir, but this is the first pecuniary reward I have received for all my exertion in adapting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the occasion with a little dinner, but I am too poor now even for that. If we meet again, I trust it will not be the case."

As history relates the voyage terminated successfully. Four years later Fulton was sitting in the cabin of the *Clermont*, then called the *North River*, when a gentleman entered. Fulton glanced at him, and then sprang up and gladly shook his hand. It was his first passenger, and over a pleasant little dinner Fulton entertained his guest with the history of his success, and ended with saying that the first actual recognition of his usefulness to his fellow-men was the $6 paid to him by his first passenger.

Frivolous Objections.

"I make a point of reading the various articles written on the subject of marriage," said Minerva, "and they always set me wondering what manner of people they must be who look no further for their authority than the frivolous gossip of the day, who never take the trouble to go down into the heart of nature and the impulses that govern humanity, to find out why things are. Now somebody comes forward and publishes statistics of marriage in the various cities, and bewails the fact that the proportion is in some places much greater than in others. Then they sigh and mourn over it, and really fall to wondering what we all are coming to. Why don't these people stop a moment and think that as long as there are young hearts, moonlight nights, shady corners, and lovers' retreats, just so long will there be marriages, and plenty of them? The prospect of a little home of one's own is just as alluring as it ever was, and, everything taken into consideration, it is not much more difficult to maintain a family now than it used to be. There are always foes to fight, contingencies to provide against, always chances of disappointments; but in the main the sweet old story gets told with quite as much sentiment as ever, the good-bys are just as hard to say, the welcome just as warm, and it seems to me that people might be a great deal better employed than in worrying over the decadence of matrimony.

Tons of Hawaii Poi for Chicago.

Ten tons of poi are on the way to Chicago, and that city will be the distributing centre for a new food which has just been imported from the Hawaiian Islands. This is the first shipment of the taro root to the United States for general use. Its introduction has caused no small interest. It has been prepared carefully, and is intended for the sick and young children especially. It possesses a large amount of nutrition. Poi has been used by two families in Chicago. The flour made from the root is a grayish blue color, is slightly granulated, and has a pleasant taste. In its native country it is eaten raw or with water, but foreigners use it as they do corn starch. It is considered much more nourishing than the latter article of food.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

ORIGIN OF FABRICS.

Many of Them Traceable to the Middle Ages.

Like civilization industries came from the East, and the origin of different fabrics can be generally traced to one of the great seats of trade and manufacture in the Middle Ages. The great intellectual awakening of the East, under the stimulus of Arabic culture and luxuriance, was accomplished by a correspondent awakening in all branches of industry and trade. Bagdad, during the beneficent reign of Harun-ul-Rashid, became the seat of luxury and the intellectual and literary capital both of Islam and of the world. Thence the industrial and fine arts were transferred by Saracen and Moor, and Osmanli to the extremities of Europe. When Moslem industries began to wane they were succeeded by those of Flanders, and the latter were, in turn, succeeded by those of Northern Italy. These were the well-established centers of manufacture in mediaeval times. Other localities, such as many in France, Spain and England are well-known for their commercial activity, but they were not in a large sense origins of modern manufacture and trade. To the earliest of these industrial seats the Mohammedan empire, with Bagdad as the center, may be traced a large number of the fabrics now in use. This city, as has been seen, soon became the mart of silk manufacturers. It also attracted the commerce of other cities and countries, and served as a perpetual bazar or fair for the interchanging of trade between the East and West.

Muslin is a word that we get through the French "mousseline," which indicates that the fabric was first made in Mosul, a city on the Tigris, not far from Bagdad; while "bandekin," the rich embroidered silk that was once used by kings and bishops, came from the royal city of califs itself. Gauze is supposed to have come from Gaza, and "sarcenet" clearly shows by its name that it was brought into Europe by the Saracenic invaders of Spain and Sicily. Cashmere, as it is called when worn by the ladies, or cassimere, as it is known when worn by men, was brought from the valley of Kashmir, and nankeen came from Nanking, the southern capital of China. Calico first came from Calicut, although it is now sold there by the enterprising British mills. The saracenic torch-bearers of science and the arts brought with them from Fostat, the old name of Cairo, and now a suburb of that city, the famous fustian that has played such a conspicuous part in the history of textile fabrics and in the language of metaphor. The Saracens also invented jeans, so named from the city of Jaen, one of the Moorish capitals in Spain. They also devised the glories of Cordovan leather, in which Miles Standish and a thousand other buckram warriors delighted.

IN BED THIRTY-NINE YEARS.

A Healthy Woman's Strange Resolution, Made in 1858.

"This bed is the most comfortable place in the world," remarked an Englishwoman in 1858. "I shall stay here the rest of my natural life."

The woman who made this remarkable statement was a spinster and she lived at Teignmouth, in Devonshire, England. She kept her word, and for nearly forty years she stayed in bed. She was thirty-eight years old when she made the assertion.

She had retired to bed the night before in the best of health and there was no seeming reason why she should not have arisen the next morning. But she concluded that she would remain where she was, and her relatives concluded that it would be best to humor her whim. So she stayed in bed and her meals were taken to her. The bed she occupied was in a room upstairs, and for two years she stayed there. Then she was removed to a room on a lower floor, where she could watch the front door and the yard. She had a series of mirrors arranged so that she could see the entrance to the house and the entire yard, and she was thus able to know what was going on. Her hearing became abnormally acute, and she could hear noises that were inaudible to other residents of the house.

Her mother and father died and she still remained in bed. She became owner of the small estate, and she managed it with skill and judgment, but she adhered to her determination of remaining in bed. She died last week at the age of seventy-seven. The doctors who held the autopsy said that her lungs and heart were sound, and that had she lived the usual life she would have been good for ten or fifteen years longer. She ate usual meals all of the forty years, took no medicine, and there was no apparent change in her constitution until a few months before her death.—New York World.

He Drew the Prize.

"I encountered the strangest man I ever saw while I was doing some government work in Missouri," said the railroad contractor. "He was smart enough—so jolly that every one liked him, and apparently in the best of health. But he made a few bad deals—had to mortgage some of his property, and seemed to throw up his hands. He vowed that he had ceased to be his own man, and would drift along till he found out what the world wanted to do with him.

"He never tried to dispose of any of his possessions by auction or private sale, but nearly every day held a raffle at which the chief attractions were his jokes and odd sayings. All this time he was not trying to earn a dollar, and in a year or so it was thought that he had gone to the end of his string.

"When he disposed of the family clock, and there seemed to be nothing left, he coolly announced the next day he would raffle himself. He didn't know whether the boys would care to buy chances, but he meant business and would work faithfully for the man who drew him. Tickets sold for good figures, but there were two left, and he laughingly said that he would take a couple of shots at himself. When the drawing came off he held the lucky number.

"Well, sir, the fellow turned loose and went to making money hand over hand. He became one of the greatest rustlers in the West, paid off the mortgages, bought everything there was money in and is as rich now as a river-bottom farm. When he drew himself at the raffle he made up his mind that he was his own man again, and besides he had agreed to do his best for the winner. It was a strange case.—Detroit Free Press.

An Odd Bridal Tour.

The story of one of the strangest bridal tours ever taken is told by the St. Paul Globe. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Berry started for Alaska immediately after their marriage, and have spent the last eighteen months in the inhospitable region, searching for gold. They were unsuccesful at first, but afterward hearing of gold in Klondyke, they went there, and have now returned to St. Paul rich. Mrs. Berry herself picked up $10,000 during the the season. She is in excellent health, weighing twenty-two pounds more than when she left, although she has endured many hardships.

"I would advise all women who contemplate going to the Klondyke," Mrs. Berry said, "to provide themselves with the warmest clothing possible. I carried with me four suits of extra heavy flannel underclothing and stockings. It is essential that one's footwear be near perfection as possible. I wore heavy woolen stockings all winter, and my other dress was in keeping. I would not advise any one to take the journey this fall. There will unquestionably be great suffering among the miners already there, and if a thousand more prospectors go in there is no telling how great the misery will be."

A Million People are Blind.

It is stated that there are 1,000,000 blind persons in the world, or 1 to every 1,500 inhabitants. Latest reports show 23,000 blind persons in England, or 870 for each million inhabitants. Blind infants of less than five years, 166 for each million; between five and fifteen, 288; between 20 and 25, 422; between 45 and 60, 1,625; and above 65 years, 7,000 for each million. Russia and Egypt are the countries where the blind constitute the largest proportionate number of total population; in Russia, on account of the lack of experienced medical attention, and in Egypt because of ophthalmia due to irritation caused by movements of the sand by the wind. There are nearly 200,000 blind persons in European Russia, the larger number being in Finland and the northern provinces. This is ascribed to the flat country and imperfect ventilation in huts of the peasantry. Though more than half of the blind population of Europe is found in Russia, there are only twenty-five asylums for the blind in the empire, one-tenth of the total number in Europe—London Mail.

A Constant Crop of Lettuce.

There is always something which may be planted or sown in the garden to good profit. Beets and carrots sown now will make a good fall and winter crop. Lettuce must be continually sown to insure a constant supply of good heads. As the weather gets warmer it becomes more difficult to start it out of doors, and many people resort to boxes in the cellar windows or other cooler atmospheres favorable to this moisture-loving plant. By watering the earth thoroughly, however, about twenty-four hours beforehand, and keeping the row covered or shaded by boards for a few days and consequently delaying the drying out process, fresh seed can often be made to germinate in the open air even in very hot weather, and these plants, if left undisturbed, except for thinning, will give a better percentage of heads than those which are transplanted during the heated months, in which the tendency to run up to seed, instead of heading, is strong—Boston Transcript.

Tea and Coffee to Children.

Against the practice of giving tea and coffee to children we cannot speak too strongly. Childhood is the period when the nervous activity is at its greatest. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions. Reflex action, co-ordination of muscles, and the special senses are under a special course of training. The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follow its over-stimulation. In these little people nothing but harm can come from the use of such cerebral stimulants as tea or coffee. Bad, then, as this practice is, let us as physicians be aggressive in its prohibition. Do not be satisfied by answering, "No," when asked as to its use, but let us teach the families with whom we come in contact that such practice is evil. We speak emphatically, because not only among the poor and uneducated, but among the rich, who should know better, this practice is marvelously prevalent.—The Home Doctor.

Horses that have to pull heavy loads should have perfect freedom of their heads. It is cruel to rein a pulling horse up tight.

The Boats That Catch Herring.

The fleets of herring-fishing boats sailing out of the ports of Great Britain are grand sea-going craft, strong and swift and able to stand the stormiest weather. They are usually rigged with two stumpy masts and carry enormous square lugsails, which have to be lowered and raised every time the boats "come about." In Scotland and the English and Irish ports they are called luggers, but in the Isle of Man have the local name of "nickies."

In many cases the crews own the boats, each man having a share; but in any case the fishermen have an interest in the amount of fish sold and are paid according to the results. It is a glorious sight to see these boats racing home after a good haul, the first boat in having the best market for the fish.

It is not uncommon at Tarbot, the headquarters of the Loch Frone boats, Peel, in these Isle of Man, Penzance, in Cornwall, and at some Irish ports to see the fish taken away by cartloads to be used by the farmers for manure at times when an unusually big catch has over-supplied the market.

In many cases the crews own the boats, are races organized by the townspeople and visitors for these luggers, and the interest in the events is far more keen than in the finest yacht races. Only recently a Penzance lugger was sailed by her crew to Australia and made the passage in wonderfully quick time. The large boats are manned by from twenty to thirty men, the weight of the lugsails making a big crew a necessity. In most cases the sails are stained a reddish brown, and distinguishing letters and numbers on the sail tell to what port the craft belongs.

Keep Your Mouth Shut.

A New York doctor attributes the violent thirst which afflicts the majority of riders to the habit of breathing through the mouth while riding. The vigorous exercise causes all beginners and many old riders to breathe through the mouth, with the result that the lips and throat become dry and parched. The remedy, of course, is to keep the mouth shut.

The apex was a tall conical cap worn by the Roman priests as a part of their official regalia.

Purely a Local Disease.

Eczema is a local disease and needs local treatment. The irritated, diseased skin must be soothed and smoothed and healed. No use to dose yourself and ruin your stomach just because of an itching eruption. Tetterine is the only simple, safe and certain cure for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other skin troubles. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

It is said that in the best districts of China the tea crop will average from 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

Yukon and Klondike Gold Fields.

Parties intending to visit the Klondike Gold Fields or invest in stock companies operating in that country, are advised to get the Canadian Government Alaska Boundary Commissioner, Prof. Ogilvie's, Report on the Yukon and Klondike Gold Fields, before doing so. This is the official report made last spring which so astounded the Canadian Government that they did not publish it till Prof. Ogilvie confirmed it personally on his arrival in Ottawa. The report is very extensive, abounding in Photogravures and Maps and giving the most reliable information as to routes, climate, and the indescribable wealth awaiting the miners. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of 50c. in stamps, by the **Toronto Newspaper Union Publishers, 44 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.**

Marriage at midnight, the ceremony being performed by a coroner, is the last Kansan eccentricity reported.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are in the United States 70,000 bee keepers. The average product of each hive is twenty-two pounds.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Taking off the hat or cap as a sign of reverence or respect was mentioned in the time of Cæsar.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven (Conn.) in 1687.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Sicklen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

The tea plant is said by Chinese writers to have been cultivated in that country from at least 3000 B. C.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1896.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.

Yours truly, ABNEY, CARR & Co.

GET RICH Quickly. Send for Book, "Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N.Y.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Benova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements, and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience (**Only 25c.**) of a *practical* poultry raiser (not a theorist) of twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

Book Publishing House
134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. CITY.

Here It Is!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

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HOW TO BUILD ASK
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

CANCER CURED AT HOME; send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO., Lyon Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

The list price of a Columbia Bicycle means just what it states---*one price to all.* We do not list at one price and sell for anything we can get; when the price changes it changes for all alike.

1897 COLUMBIAS, ...	$75
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.	
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POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 26

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

BELLEFONTE'S BIGGEST AND BUSIEST STORE.

Fall Goods
Are coming every day
in
Immense quantities
and
"The Racket," as usual,
Leads
The Procession
in
All the necessities
and
Novelties
at
Prices that are never higher
and
Frequently half the prices
Asked
By some stores that are
Great
Only on paper.

Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

We Want Feet....

To fit our shoes. If you've got a pair, (feet we mean), bring them to us that we may fit them with shoes that will be so high in quality and low in price that you will doubt our ability to obtain such shoes honestly. We will explain in advance however, that we offer them at such prices for the purpose of disposing of our Summer stock, as well as odds and ends, prior to filling up for the Fall season.

The above refers to Black goods entirely.

Our Russet Stock,

We offer you at twenty-five per cent. off the regular retail price.

These bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Come early and take advantage of them.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

The Picnic.

The management of the grangers picnic are getting the arrangements in shape for the big event in Centre Hall beginning on Sept. 13th, and several of the attractions billed will be better than any former year. For the week in the shape of music the Pleasant Gap band will be here. It is unnecessary to comment on the quality of music this organization furnishes as it is one of the oldest in the county, and during the past year Centre Hall has heard it several times and were satisfied. Another means of affording transportation to Centre Hall will be the running of a Herdic line between Centre Hall and Lewistown during the week. This will give the Mifflin county people a chance to get here. Six coaches will be run using about twenty-four horses.

The Smiths Have a Reunion.

Five thousand people from all over the country attended the Smiths reunion in Lakemont Park, near Altoona, on Thursday of last week. The program of exercises, including addresses, was carried out fully, and the reunion was an immense success.

There were present many Centre county Smiths, the Pennsylvania Smiths, Ohio Smiths, Virginia Smiths the northern Smiths, southern Smiths, eastern Smiths, western Smiths, the big Smiths, little Smiths, rich Smiths, poor Smiths, male Smiths, female Smiths, good Smiths, bad Smiths, tin Smiths, silver Smiths, lock Smiths, black-Smiths, gun-Smiths, and the Schmidts, Smyths, and other Smiths. It was a smit-ting affair for all non-Smiths.

Lightning Splits a House.

At Altoona lightning struck a chimney in the center of Josiah Yon's house and cut the house in two, the halves falling away from each other and leaving a breach five feet wide.

—All the summer clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte, is being offered at sweeping reductions to make room for new stock. He has the genuine bargains of the season and the prices on all lines have been cut in two. These bargains are going rapidly and cannot last long.

FOR A FOURTH SCHOOL.

The Board Considering the project and Another Probable.

The board of boro school directors held a meeting on Monday evening, the purpose of which was the consideration of opening a fourth school, owing to the crowded condition and better service accruing from it. During the last term the instructors were somewhat hampered by the increase in pupils, and the directors are of the impression that there would be a decided advantage in opening another room and receive the surplus. A census taken of the town recently shows as many scholars as last year, besides a number who will attend from the township.

All the directors are of the opinion that a fourth school is necessary, but the board is divided on the question of opening it at once, owing to the expense which has not been provided for. New furniture will be required and additional money for salary. The tax has been laid for 1897, and if the project goes through the money will have to be borrowed. The board will meet again on Friday evening, when likely a decision will be arrived at. The school building contains four rooms, the Patrons of Husbandry occupying one. An entire new equipment will be necessary.

Prof. Shannon, of Turbotville, who was unanimously elected by the board as principal of the schools, desires to be relieved from the position. The board received a letter to that effect on Tuesday morning. Prof. Shannon has given no reason for this action on his part, and the board is at a loss how to supply his position. A new teacher will be necessary and as there are only three or four weeks yet before the school term opens, the board must do some lively hustling in getting a man.

Our Industries.

Our industries are in full operation and have been for over a year, with enlarged capacity.

Rearick's implement works have continued with their usual run of orders.

Boob's wheel works have been enlarged to double their capacity within two years and orders are keeping the shops busy.

Poulson's handle factory has been running steadily since they were started near a year ago.

Luses' planing mill has been enlarged and a sawmill added for manufacturing lumber.

Colyer's sawmill and machinery for other wood work is busy turning out work.

Bartholmew's mill keeps grinding from morn to eve.

All the above mentioned industries are run by steam.

The New Water Works.

Our esteemed boro council has again fallen back upon the idea of building a new water plant and again dropped the matter of purchasing the old water plant. Bids are invited for the work on the new plant.

It is asserted a standing bid has been waiting acceptance since last spring to "do the job for $5000, with 2½ miles of large mains including three large reservoirs with capacity to hold water sufficient to supply a verylarge town." For the information of persons desirous to have a contract: There is space enough around Centre Hall to construct three reservoirs large enough to hold a supply of water for two cities as big as Philadelphia, and when completed, bids may be invited to fill them with water.

Broke its Neck.

Last Sunday morning John Conley, the farmer east of the station, lost a valuable Hambletonian colt four months old, by it breaking its neck. Mr. Conley's hired boy and another young lad took the colt out of the stable and tried to lead it around. The colt being frisky and wild broke away from the boys and ran through the woods. A long rope was attached to the halter, and the colt became entangled in the rope, throwing itself and breaking its neck. This is the third horse Mr. Conley has lost by them breaking their necks right around his barn, and he's of the opinion that he has had enough of that luck to start with.

New Pension Board.

Dr. Musser, of Aaronsburg; Dr. Russell, of Unionville, and Dr. Hayes, of Bellefonte, have been appointed the new pension examining board for Centre county, and will take charge of their official duties about Sept. 1st. There was a big list of Republican and gold Democrat applicants for this chunk of pie, but the Repubs justly won the pot.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Aug. 29, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at St. John's church, at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley at 10 a. m.

—A good, neat fitting suit is always desired and every young man is admired who wears clothing up-to-date in cut and goods. Lewins, Bellefonte, has one of the largest lines in the county, and a suit from his store is always bound to please. A large stock from which to select and then the price being always lower than any competitor is what is giving the Philad. Branch the large trade it enjoys.

FIRE AT STATE COLLEGE.

The College Barn Burned to the Ground Friday Evening.

The large barn of the Pennsylvania State College was completely destroyed by fire last Friday evening. It broke out about fifteen minutes after seven and by nine o'clock the large building was burned to the ground.

All the live stock and farm machinery was saved and, by strenuous efforts on the part of the people, the fire was prevented from spreading to other buildings. A large building, standing not more than fifteen feet from the barn, escaped with a slight scorching.

All this year's crops of hay and grain were in this barn and were totally consumed by the fierce flames. The loss is placed at $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

The barn was an immense structure and stood just west of the main college building. It was erected about six years ago.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The light from the fire could be seen for miles around.

Insurance Meeting.

Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont; J. G. Bailey, of Fairbrook; Frank McFarlane, of Oak Hall; John Shook and J. W. Evans, of Spring Mills; H. E. Duck, of Millheim; Aaron D. Weaver, of Aaronsburg; Jasper R. Brungart and Samuel Gramley, of Rebersburg, all directors of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Centre Hall, with Fred Kurtz, president, D. F. Luse, secretary, and B. H. Arney, treasurer, met at Runkle's hotel, on Tuesday, at a regular meeting of the company. The company has been most fortunate in losses, and is ably managed. It now holds risks to the amount of over one million and a half dollars. New insurances were taken to the amount of about $64,000. The rate is low, and many applications are rejected at every session of the board as undesirable risks.

Where Shall it be Placed?

The large cannon sent the G. A. R. by the government still remains at the station and has not been hauled away. The Post is undecided where the gun shall be mounted. Some want it placed in the cemetery, while there is a strong sentiment in favor of having it mounted in the centre of the diamond in front of the hotel. The G. A. R. will hold a meeting soon and decide where it shall be placed. Subscriptions will be asked of our citizens to help defray the expenses in setting up the gun. It will be an attraction in the town and once in a while the boys will be expected to turn it loose.

Fires Temporarily Banked.

The Valentine Iron Company at Bellefonte on Friday temporarily banked the fires in their large furnace, and as a result several hundred men were thrown out of employment. The suspension is only temporary and was caused by the recent decline in iron, and the financial difficulties under which the company is laboring. Negotiations are pending, which, if successfully carried through, will enable the furnace to resume within a week or ten days. If not it will close down and the fires extinguished.

Accidents in Nittany Valley.

The Lock Haven *Express* says that a six-year-old son of George Berry, of near Clintondale, had his leg broken and was bruised about the head by a farm gate falling upon him Saturday.

Mrs. Luther Strunk and several children were thrown out of a wagon Saturday forenoon near their home in Nittany Valley, and all were more or less injured. Mrs. Strunk had an arm broken at the wrist and one child was injured very badly. The horse they were driving frightened at the rattling of milk cans in the wagon.

Horse Drops Dead.

D. J. Meyer, of this place, arrived home on Tuesday evening with several horses he had purchased in Philadelphia, driving from the city to this place in five days.

The horses after being stabled here showed no signs of any thing wrong, and began to eat hay. Very soon the best one, a large black, took a chill, a stimulant was administered, soon after the horse laid down, and in less than half an hour was found dead. It is not known what the cause was.

Sold His Implement Store.

W. O. Rearick, the manufacturer of the Centre Hall corn planter and dealer in farm implements, has sold his retail department to H. I. Wise, of our town. Mr. Wise will occupy the store room in the foundry building and will look after the trade in implements in our valley. Mr. Rearick will confine himself entirely to the products of his shop.

Went to Buffalo.

Penns valley sent a good representation to Buffalo to attend the national G. A. R encampment being held there this week. Capt. George M. Boal, W. A. Krise, David Burreli, George Sweeney, George P. Thomas, and Robert Bloom left Monday to take in the encampment. The boys will take in Niagara Falls and other points of interest in that section of the country.

PLAIN WATER FACTS.

Pin Them in Centre Hall Hats—No Getting Around the Truth.

Four points that put all in a nutshell:

1st. A fair measurement taken the other day proved that the springs of the old water company had a flow of four times the quantity of water claimed for the Bible supply by the "experts" in the council, who wildly claimed three times more than they have, making them short 7 in judgment.

2nd. It was falsely put out by certain persons that the water company had watered its stock! and innocent persons were persuaded to believe the falsehood. A statement, carefully taken from the books of the company, and laid before the council, shows that the net cost was near $9000 while the stock is less than $5000, or $4000 less than it should be! How awfully those fellows "watered" their lie!

3rd. These self-righteous shavers of notes at from 12 to 20 per cent. put out the story that the company was having dividends of 12 per cent. The statement taken from the same books shows that their dividends on the net cost are between 7 and 8 per cent.! A 5 per cent. falsehood. The company's gains were barely ordinary.

4th. The oft-repeated fib that the company is extortionate in its water rents, was bred in the same nest; its charges are only one-third and one-half of most other towns in the state.

For over 30 years the water managers gave their services free of charge, for the benefit of the town.

Warming Up.

The four Republican applicants for the post office appointment in Centre Hall are warming up as the time approaches for Congressman Arnold to make the appointment. Ex-postmasters Reesman and Brisbin, who were early in the field, are pulling the wires for all that is in it. The other boys, Jeff Shaffer and George S. Clements, are in it too, and say they will stay until the finish. The fight among the boys for the job is attracting more attention from the public as the time draws near, and the Democrats are enjoying the squabble. It is no fight of theirs. Congressman Arnold has been making the changes right on time. The term of Postmaster Meyer expires on Oct. 1st, and the appointment will be made in about two weeks.

Compliments.

Whenever a young lawyer is married the wedding notice always describes him as a "rising young attorney." A notice without this phrase would be almost illegal. Probably the adjective is frequently used because it's quite a rise for the legal chap to get the girl. Similarly, when a groom is running a grocery in a hit-or-miss fashion, the papers are accustomed to say that he "is prosperously engaged in mercantile pursuits." If a bride chances to be bony, bulbous or plain, the phrase, "beautiful and accomplished" must not be omitted as part of the description. These are a few of the honored rules in regard to the use of the adjectives.—Ex.

A New Creamery.

Parties are making an effort to erect a creamery at Centre Hall and if our citizens of enterprise give it the necessary aid, the project will be a success, as $1000 have already been pledged.

On Friday evening, (to-morrow), a meeting will be held in Ocker's grain house, to which all friendly to the enterprise, are earnestly invited.

If those of our citizens who are earnestly seeking the good of the town, will turn out and put their shoulders to the wheel, the new enterprise will be assured. Work for Centre Hall with your money and other effort and show that you mean to keep the town a-booming.

Sold on Saturday.

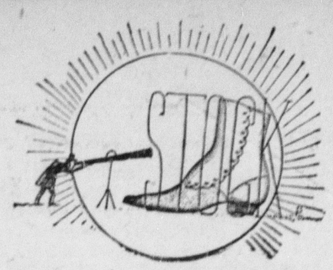
The real estate of the late Mary Smith, dec'd., comprising the house and lot opposite the REPORTER office, two tracts of mountain land on Nittany mountain, and one tract in the Seven mountains, was sold on Saturday afternoon. S. W. Smith purchased the house and lot at $525, and one 63-acre tract on Nittany mountain, and the 63-acre tract in Seven mountains. William Colyer bought the 19-acre tract west of town at $10 per acre. S. W. Smith will move off the farm to town next spring.

Heavy Weights.

Mike Condo is the heavy weight in this part of the kingdom. He jerks the beam at 232 pounds.

Just as we talk of heavy weights, in steps G. H. Homan, of Aaronsburg, and he raises the scale beam at 284, which leaves Mike Condo in the lower tier. Mr. Homan informs us crops in his section are good, and that Weaver & Kister's peach orchard is estimated to have 1500 bushels of the fruit. He left with us the first five dollar gold piece we have received in a coon's age.

—There are yet several months of warm weather and Lewins, Bellefonte offers a most excellent chance for one to save several dollars in purchasing of him. All summer lines have been reduced. The counters must be cleared, and the price they have marked the goods at will move them.



Have You Looked

through out stock of footwear? It merits your carefnl inspection. Feet were never called upon to punish themselves. Wearing bad shoes is wholly unnecessary. It's like going on a long pleasure trip to wear a pair of our fine Summer shoes which afford every possible element of comfort. There's scarcely anything more painful than a corn, and most corns are caused by bad shoes. Coming to us for footwear means perfect fits, long wear, moderate prices, and practical economy.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Ours is the one store where you can count on getting the very latest in everything as it comes from the loom or maker at very lowest prices.

New Crepe DeChene, stock or ties. For ladies only.

Beveled or Plain French Mirrors, from 40c. up.

Strawberry Cappers—something entirely new—5c.

More of that popular-priced Dress Goods at 'way below competitors' prices.

Summer Helps for comfort—Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Straw Seats, Porch Screens, Fans, Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate, Matting, Rugs for porch use, Croquet Sets, full size, as low as 95c., Lassoes, Marbles and Tops for the boys.

The Salted Tea Crackers sold by us are the finest on the market.

Velocipedes, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Garden Sets.

GARMAN'S STORE,

Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

It is a Fact...

.... Now is the time to buy Furniture ....

PRICES NEVER SO LOW!

You can save dollars at W. R. Brachbill's.

A Fine Oak Bedroom Suit, 8 Pieces, $18.75

Regular price, $28.00. This suit has double Tops, large Bevel Mirror, and 2 High Back Chairs, and Rocker. Solid Oak. No imitation.

We never advertise what we have not got in stock.

No goods misrepresented, and you get what you buy.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

Opening of the Public Schools.

Borough of Centre Hall, STATE OF PENNA., } SS:

To the Parents and Guardians:

{SEAL.}

You are hereby notified that the Public Schools of this Borough will commence the Fall and Winter Term on Monday, September 20th.

Scholars are requested to be in attendance on the opening day before nine o'clock.

Boys are requested to wear strong, servicable and neat clothing, and the girls to wear new hats or caps, and parents or guardians are recommended to purchase them of "The Globe," Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

KATZ & CO., L'td.

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.